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Established 1837

S. Africa Ousted By UN Assembly For This Session

By Kathleen Telish

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The General Assembly voted yesterday to suspend South Africa's participation in its current session.

The decision was without precedent in the UN's history, but it did not exclude the South African government from membership in the world organization.

The vote of 81 to 22 was taken to uphold a ruling by the Assembly's president, Foreign Minister Abdelaaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, suspending South African participation.

Abstentions

The United States unsuccessfully challenged the ruling, which was also opposed by Britain, a number of West European nations, South Americans and some others. Nineteen countries abstained.

(Prime Minister John Vorster



Associated Press

had expressed abhorrence for South Africa's practice of apartheid, or race separation, but ob-

Gasoline Tax Tripled

U.K. Gets Plan to Avert Recession

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The government announced a new economic program yesterday in an effort to curb unemployment and stimulate British industry at a time of deepening dispute over the national economy.

The program involves reduced taxes and price relief for British companies, incentives for business expansion and general measures for the reduction of measures were part of the government's third budget this year and were designed to prevent a recession.

The government also announced that the value-added tax on gasoline would be tripled to discourage wasteful use of energy.

The tax increase will have a major impact on gasoline prices.

In delivering the budget message to Parliament, Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, indicated that additional price increases were in store for Britain because of the government's intention to phase out subsidies for most nationalized industries.

This means that increases may occur on rail and air fares, electricity rates and natural-gas and coal prices to cover deficits now totaling about a billion pounds

(\$2.3 billion) annually in these sectors of industry that are government-owned.

"It will be painful and disagreeable to carry this policy through, even step by step," Mr. Healey said, "but I believe that the future health and efficiency of the public sector depends on our success."

The budget's potential impact on prices immediately raised questions about the value of the pound, which has been under pressure this week because of fears that the new budget would be inflationary. The pound plunged to another 10-month low today, closing at \$2.3050, down more than 2 cents for the day.

Adding to the anxieties of holders of sterling was Mr. Healey's announcement that sterling guarantees—agreements assuring specific exchange values to overseas holders of pounds—would be abandoned at the end of this year.

A government source said \$1.5 billion is now covered by the guarantees. Mr. Healey said the problem of recycling surplus oil from Greece has given this area of policy an international dimension which makes such guarantees inappropriate.

Confidence in the pound

Another government source said abolition of the guarantees was not expected to lead to additional pressure on the pound. Sources in the foreign-exchange market suggested, however, that confidence in the pound was already fading rapidly, and removing the guarantees would be considered another negative factor.

Economists noted that the basic problems with the pound were Britain's rate of inflation, now believed to be approaching 20 per cent, and its huge visible trade deficit, estimated at \$4.3 billion for the present calendar year. The combination of these two factors could produce a surplus of sterling in the exchange markets.

In the effort to stimulate industry, the government announced a relaxation in price controls, whereby companies will be able to pass along to consumers up to 20 per cent of the increases in labor costs that they experience, instead of a maximum of 50 per cent as at

many Greeks hold King Constantine and his mother, Queen Frederika, responsible for creating the unstable political climate which permitted Mr. Papadopoulos and a group of colonels to stage their coup in 1967.

King Constantine appeared initially willing to cooperate with Mr. Papadopoulos. In December 1967, the King staged an unex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press

Denis Healey

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 13 (UPI)—Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, addressed the General Assembly yesterday from the rostrum of the UN today that the killing in the Middle East based on our people's rights, honor and aspirations, is finally established.

The United States, Britain and France used their veto power in the Security Council on Oct. 30 to block an African-led campaign to expel South Africa from the General Assembly and repeated, "Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."

The decision by the Assembly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The chairman of the PLO was greeted like a head of state. He was escorted into the General Assembly hall by the UN's chief of protocol. A chair reserved for heads of state was placed on the platform for him. There was sustained applause. When he clasped his hands over his head in a winning prizefighter's gesture, his beige-poplin jacket lifted up to reveal a black leather holster.

A PLO spokesman said, however, that the holster was empty.

Mr. Arafat gave a carefully worded speech that outlined the historical reasons for the Palestinian problem, which he attributed to colonialism in the cloak of Zionism, and his prescription for alleviating it—through the return of his people to their homeland and the creation of a secular state. To Israel this means the destruction of the Jewish homeland.

Starting next Monday, the gasoline tax will be increased from 8 pence to 25 per cent.

As a result, the price will rise from 34 pence to 64 pence an imperial gallon, equal to a rise from \$1.05 to \$1.20 for an American motorist.

The decision by the Assembly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

nothing," he said. "It was extraordinarily well worded."

Mr. Arafat appeared relaxed and calm after a nightlong flight that ended when a helicopter deposited him on the UN grounds at 7:35 am. He reportedly had taken a nap and had obviously shaved for the occasion. Normal-

ly he has appeared with what looks like a five-day stubble of beard. He was bearded and wore a brown shirt open at the neck, brown slacks and beige suede shoes. A black and white *Keffiyeh* covered his head.

The 44-year-old PLO leader proposed establishment of "one

democratic state where Christian, Jew and Moslem can live in justice, equality and fraternity."

"We invite them (the Jews) to emerge from their moral isolation into a more open realm of free choice, far from their present leadership's effort to implant in them a Masada complex," he said.

Arab Self-Defense

Mr. Arafat said the Palestinians were only practicing self-defense.

The difference between the revolutionary and the terrorist lies in the reason for which each fights," he said. "For whoever stands by a just cause and fights for the freedom and liberation of his land from invaders, the settlers and the colonialists cannot possibly be called terrorist.

Otherwise the American people in their struggle for liberation from the British colonialists would have been terrorists..."

The Zionists are part of a wave of colonialists in Asia and Africa, Arafat said. Israel, he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israeli Troops Charge Crowds

Arabs on West Bank Strike In Support of Arafat, PLO

By Terence Smith

NABLUS, Jordan, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The shopkeepers who kept silent in the past now are speaking out unabashedly in favor of the PLO and the formation of an independent Palestinian state as soon as possible.

Today everyone on the West Bank accepts the leadership of the PLO," Hamdi Canan, the former mayor of Nablus, said in an interview here today. "Even the people in the *suk* (market) have suddenly found their voice and are speaking out. They are admitting their true feelings to anyone who will listen."

This new willingness to speak out was strikingly apparent in a day of interviewing here. Few Arabs were willing to be quoted by name for fear of incurring the wrath of the authorities, but people of every political stripe readily offered their views on the PLO and the prospects of forming a Palestinian state.

Significantly, even the more conservative Palestinians who previously supported King Hussein now seem to accept the PLO as the genuine representative of the West Bank. This applied to Mr. Canan, who is one of the town's wealthiest businessmen, and to others interviewed, including a doctor, a former officer in Jordan's Arab Legion and a prosperous lawyer.

Not all of them see Mr. Arafat as necessarily the best leader but they readily acknowledge that he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

handled" and did not reflect the opinions of any other high American officials, military or civilian.

The President also instructed his press secretary, Ronald Nelson, to make public his reaction to Gen. Brown's remarks and to stress that Mr. Ford feels "very strongly" about the incident.

A Pentagon spokesman said earlier that Secretary Schlesinger considers Gen. Brown's remarks "unfortunate and regrettable" but "continues to have confidence" in the general. The spokesman said that Mr. Schlesinger "realizes this was a very unfortunate misapprehension of the general's opinions."

Shortly after the White House disclosed the rebuke, Gen. Brown expressed deep "regret" for his remarks in a telegram to Paul Rhener, the national commander of the Jewish War Veterans.

The four-star Air Force general, who took over as chairman

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

EEC Balks at British Bid on Renegotiation

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Britain's efforts to renegotiate its entry terms to the European Economic Community received little support during two days of talks that EEC foreign ministers ended here last night.

Before agreeing to renegotiate, EEC officials and diplomats said today, Britain's partners insist on a clear, prior commitment from Britain that the aim of the renegotiations is to remain in the community.

However, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson has decided that he cannot give a clear signal at this stage because the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Sauvagnargues said yesterday that the only problem is the attitude of the British government.

Mr. Callaghan got little real support for his demand for a cut in Britain's share of the running costs of the EEC. He said that Britain is now paying a contribution to the EEC budget that exceeds its share of EEC real wealth as measured by gross domestic product.

Although Mr. Callaghan will raise the cost-sharing issue again at the ministers' next session here on Dec. 2, it appears that little will be done about it before the Paris summit talks planned for Dec. 3 and 10.

French Foreign Minister Jean

Algeria	10 Drs.	Lebanon	10 L.P.
Djibouti	5 Drs.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Egypt	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fr.
Finland	2 F.	Nigeria	.45 N.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.
Greece	1.50 Drs.	Portugal	2.50 Fr.
Great Britain	10 P.	Romania	2.25 R.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.K.
India	Rs. 100	Switzerland	1.50 S.F.
Italy	20 Lira	Turkey	1.50 T.
Iraq	250 Dinar	U.S. Military Env.	\$0.50
Israel	1.50 Drs.	Venezuela	1.50 D.

Masada was a Jewish citadel in Roman times that fought Caesar's legions until its surviving defenders killed one another and committed suicide.

The Israeli delegation to the Assembly, including Ambassador Yosef Tekoa, was absent from the chamber during Mr. Arafat's appearance. U.S. Ambassador John Scali, joined by Sen. Percy and Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., occupied the U.S. tables, listening to some strong verbal attacks by Mr. Arafat on the U.S. role in the world.

He was making a direct appeal to the American people, Mr. Arafat said, for support of the Palestinian cause in the way that George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson fought for freedom and the rights of the wretched.

He charged that the Israelis are vigorously pushing military preparations for a "fifth war of aggression launched against us."

"Such signs bear the closest possible watch," he said, "since there is a grave likelihood that this war forbids nuclear destruction and cataclysmic annihilation."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press

Yasser Arafat acknowledging cheers at UN General Assembly session yesterday.

White House Rebukes Military Chief

For Remarks on U.S. Jews, Israelis

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13

UPI—Gen. George Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has drawn a rebuke from the White House for having publicly suggested that Israel has too much influence in the U.S. Congress and that Jews "own" the banks in this country, the newspaper said.

Today everyone on the West Bank accepts the leadership of the PLO," Hamdi Canan, the former mayor of Nablus, said in an interview here today. "Even the people in the *suk* (market) have suddenly found their voice and are speaking out. They are admitting their true feelings to anyone who will listen."

Gen. Brown, the nation's ranking military officer, also suggested last month that if a severe new oil embargo caused suffering among Americans, they might "get tough-minded enough to set down the Jewish influence in this country and break that lobby."

Today, after Gen. Brown's remarks were published, President Ford relayed to Defense Secretary James Schlesinger his view that the general's comments were "ill-advised and poorly

handled" and did not reflect the opinions of any other high American officials, military or civilian.

The President also instructed his press secretary, Ronald Nelson, to make public his reaction to Gen. Brown's remarks and to stress that Mr. Ford feels "very strongly" about the incident.

A Pentagon spokesman said earlier that Secretary Schlesinger considers Gen. Brown's remarks "unfortunate and regrettable" but "continues to have confidence" in the general. The spokesman said that Mr. Schlesinger "realizes this was a very unfortunate misapprehension of the general's opinions."

Shortly after the White House disclosed the rebuke, Gen. Brown expressed deep "regret" for his remarks in a telegram to Paul Rhener, the national commander of the Jewish War Veterans.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

was 12 to 3, with 6 abstentions. As a result

At Rome Conference

U.S. Backs Plan for Doubling Of World's Annual Food Aid

By Dan Morgan

ROME, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The United States has thrown its support behind a proposal to increase international food assistance to needy nations to a minimum of 10 million tons annually over the next three years.

The aid effort—in which the world's wealthier nations, including oil producers, would be expected to join in providing food and financing—would result in a doubling of the 1974 program.

At the same time, the U.S. delegation at the UN's World Food Conference offered a resolution calling for countries most seriously threatened by food shortages and dwindling financial reserves to get priority in the allocation of grain.

Full Relations Resumed by Algeria, U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT)—Algeria resumed diplomatic relations with the United States yesterday, ending a 6 1/2-year break that was precipitated by American support of Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

Re-establishment of diplomatic ties was announced simultaneously in Algiers and Washington, following resolution of a number of technical questions last month.

Getting on a good footing with Algeria was a prime goal of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for the last year, not only because of the country's plentiful oil and natural gas reserves, but also because he viewed Houari Boumedienne as a major figure in the Arab world.

He visited with Mr. Boumedienne as often as possible during the last 12 months and arranged for him to be invited to Washington to confer with Richard Nixon, then the president, last April, even though the two countries still had no diplomatic ties.

Messrs. Kissinger and Boumedienne arranged most of the details of resuming relations during his stopover in Algiers on his seventh Middle East trip as secretary of state.

Preparatory to the exchange of ambassadors, diplomatic affairs in Algiers will be conducted by Richard Parker, head of the U.S. interests section in the Swiss Embassy, and in Washington by Abd-elkader Boushehram, head of the Algerian interests section in the Guinean Embassy.

With yesterday's announcement there remained only one Arab country, Iraq, which still has not resumed diplomatic relations with the United States since the break-off in 1967.

The other Arab country that has no relations with the United States is South Yemen, which broke off ties in 1969.

Jordan Pardons All in Prison for Security Crimes

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (UPI)—King Hussein today issued a general amnesty for all persons convicted of crimes relating to the security of the state, a government announcement said.

The detainees will be released from jail tomorrow, the announcement said.

It did not specify the persons being amnestied, but political sources said that the order affected mainly jailed Palestinian guerrillas.

In an interview published in a Beirut magazine today, King Hussein said that there are about 100 Palestinians now in Jordanian jails.

Palestinian sources in Beirut said that the correct figure was in the region of 1,000.

Earthquake in Chile

SANTIAGO, Nov. 13 (UPI)—An earthquake struck northern Chile yesterday, shaking buildings but apparently causing no major damage.

Britain Gets Plan to Avert Recession

(Continued from Page 1) profit from the relaxation by up to \$300 million annually.

Opposition Assails Budget

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—The Conservative and Liberal parties and representatives of industry today joined forces to assail the Labor government's crisis budget as inadequate to slow inflation in Britain.

"The country is still on an inflation course," said Conservative leader Edward Heath.

The Labor government is virtually inviting the trade unions to put in bids for higher wages to "meet higher prices," said the Liberal party's economic spokesman John Pardoe.

Campbell Adamson, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, which repre-

sents 12,000 industrial firms, said, "The government has gone a little way along the road, but it is not far enough. We are very worried."

Trade Deficit Jumps

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Britain's deficit in its trade with the rest of the world jumped to \$440 million in October, the Treasury announced today.

This compares with a revised deficit between exports and imports of \$373 million in the previous month, and \$321 million in August.

Raising Funds

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ)—London Stock Exchange officials today disclosed further details of a major fund-raising to be made

by finance for industry, an enterprise backed by the Bank of England and major British banks.

As disclosed yesterday by Mr. Healey, the fund-raising will involve up to a billion pounds, raised over a period of "two years or so."

George Loveday, chairman of the Stock Exchange Council, told newsmen that the money will be raised on the bond market in "chunks," probably of £50 million each.

Railroad Nationalization

LISBON, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Portuguese railroads are to be nationalized by the end of this year, a spokesman for the Secretariat of Transport and Communication said here yesterday.



ARAFAT ARRIVING—The helicopter carrying PLO chieftain Yassir Arafat from Kennedy International Airport to the United Nations Plaza prepares to land at the UN.



Associated Press
Police escort a pro-Israeli demonstrator from the area near UN headquarters

Arafat Offers UN Olive Branch, Gun

(Continued from Page 1) charged, launched wars of aggression against Arab states, "endangering world peace and security."

In addition, he said, Israel practices racial discrimination against both Oriental Jews and Arabs, in violation of UN resolutions.

Mr. Arafat hinted that Israel ought to suffer the same fate as South Africa, which was suspended from the present session of the General Assembly.

Throughout his 90-minute speech, Mr. Arafat stressed that the Palestinians want a state where Moslems, Christians and Jews can live in equality, "enjoying the same rights and assuming the same duties, free from racial and religious discrimination."

This was greeted with particularly heavy applause from the delegates.

Emergency Plan

The world's biggest grain producers and grain importers agreed to meet here or in London Nov. 23 to consider a possible emergency rescue plan for these countries.

Agreement in principle to send experts to study the detailed needs of the stricken countries and to consider means of financing a grain transfer was reached at a luncheon meeting attended by representatives of the United States, China, the Soviet Union, India, the European Common Market, Canada, Australia and Argentina. Western officials said.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN has estimated that some 20 countries face a food deficit of 8 to 12 million tons which is still uncovered by pledges of food aid or commercial purchases.

Terrorists Slay Argentine Officer

Buenos Aires, Nov. 13 (AP)—Terrorists assassinated another army officer yesterday as they continued to defy a government-imposed state of siege aimed at ending guerrilla warfare.

The victim, Roberto Carabajal, 33, was the eighth army officer slain since the outlawed Peoples Revolutionary Army vowed two months ago to execute 14 to 16 officers in revenge for the killing of a similar number of guerrillas.

The state of siege, decreed by President Isabel Peron a week ago, was criticized by opposition political leaders who called it "dangerous" for civil liberties.

The Israeli response to the strike today was more heavily handed than is customary.

Even the most enthusiastic supporters of the PLO concede that the recent developments at the UN and Rabat make an early Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank unlikely.

"We are not optimistic about the chances of the Israelis leaving soon," Mr. Canaan said. "But the majority of the people were happy with the decisions taken at the Rabat conference anyway."

"The next year or two will not be very pleasant on the West Bank," a doctor in Nablus said.

"The Israelis will be cracking down and the PLO will be attempting to extend its influence."

But the majority of the people still want a Palestinian state and that means the PLO.

The Israeli response to the strike today was more heavily handed than is customary.

After scattering the demonstrators in the early morning, groups of paratroopers in open trucks raced through the streets of the town, breaking up even the smallest gatherings.

The soldiers beat their long white riot batons on the fenders of their trucks to frighten away bystanders. The people cringed at the sight of the troops and quickly hid in alleys and doorways until they passed.

Whenever they saw more than a few people standing together, the truck drivers braked to a stop, the paratroopers leaped down and charged toward the group with their batons swinging over their heads on rawhide thongs. At one point a soldier chased three young boys for more than a block before they escaped down a side street.

An army officer said that the purpose had been to prevent hostile crowds from gathering in the center of the town. He conceded that some of the soldiers may have been overzealous, but insisted that no serious injuries had occurred.

Twenty minutes earlier, Safed, a town 18 miles south of Kiryat Shemona, also came under rocket fire, but there were no casualties or damage, the command said.

In setting the night ball for Mr. Kehler, U.S. Magistrate Harold Raby said he must assume "the possibility that this defendant, if released, might succeed in what appears to be his stated objective of killing the leader of the PLO."

Referring to the decision to invite the PLO to the UN, Mr. Tekoh said, "Today bloodshed and basitly have come here to accept the spoils of this abject surrender."

Alleged Threat to Life

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Russel Kehler, identified as the "operations manager" of the Jewish Defense League, was ordered held in \$100,000 bail last night for allegedly threatening to assassinate Mr. Ararat.

In setting the night ball for Mr. Kehler, U.S. Magistrate Harold Raby said he must assume "the possibility that this defendant, if released, might succeed in what appears to be his stated objective of killing the leader of the PLO."

Rockets Hit Israeli Town

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP)—Arabs in Lebanon assumed to be Palestine guerrillas fired rockets into two Israeli towns today two hours after Mr. Ararat spoke at the UN.

The military command said a woman was injured as three Katyusha rockets slammed into Kiryat Shemona, about a mile from the Lebanese border. Two houses also were hit, the command said.

Twenty minutes earlier, Safed,

a town 18 miles south of Kiryat Shemona, also came under rocket fire, but there were no casualties or damage, the command said.

San Marino Cabinet Gets First Woman

SAN MARINO, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A woman took a cabinet post yesterday for the first time in the history of this tiny republic.

Clara Boscapola was named minister of public works in the Christian Democrat coalition government. A Christian Democrat, she was one of four women elected to San Marino's 60-seat parliament in September.

Military Chief Is Rebuked by White House

(Continued from Page 1)

of the joint chiefs last July, made the remarks during a question-and-answer session on Oct. 10, following a speech attended by about 150 persons at the Duke University Law School Forum in Durham, N.C.

Gen. Brown gave a prepared address on the rules of warfare and international law. After reading the speech, Gen. Brown responded to questions.

In a telephone interview last night, Gen. Brown acknowledged that he made the remarks. He explained that he tried to cover too much ground in a single answer to a question on the complex Middle East situation "and it just came out too damn poorly."

Directed Airlift

As Air Force chief of staff, Gen. Brown was in charge of the American weapons assist to Israel last fall that is widely credited with helping stave off severe military problems for the Israelis. He

said that "it is going to be

fairly easy to conclude from his remarks at Duke, for anyone

who wants to, that the chairman is anti-Semitic. That's just not true."

Gen. Brown's comments with respect to Israel and Jewish influence in this country were made as part of his response to a question concerning whether the United States was contemplating the use of force against oil-producing nations.

"Now," Gen. Brown said at Duke, in answer to the question of would we use force in the Middle East. I don't know. I hope not. We have no plans to. It is conceivable. I guess, it's kind of almost as bad as the 'Seven Days in May' thing, but you can conjure up a situation where there is another oil embargo and people in this country are not only inconvenienced and uncomfortable, but suffer and they get tough-minded enough to set down the Jewish influence in this country and break that lobby.

5,000-Man Move Seen Gesture to U.S.

Turkey Is Said to Cut Cyprus Force

Athens, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Turkey has withdrawn more than 5,000 troops from Cyprus in a move apparently designed to counter U.S. congressional pressures for a halt in military aid to Turkey, authoritative sources disclosed yesterday.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 were believed to have been deployed on the island before the reported withdrawal.

The Turkish withdrawal, which began Oct. 28, was seen by diplomatic sources as a conciliatory gesture that could enable President Ford to assure Congress that Turkey was prepared to make concrete moves toward a Cyprus agreement.

Mr. Ford vetoed two measures restricting aid to Turkey before he signed, with "serious reservations," a compromise version of an interim funding bill permitting American military aid to Turkey to continue until Dec. 10. This measure, however, contained a provision stipulating that the Turks could not introduce more troops in Cyprus and that they could not send any American-supplied "implements of war" to the troubled Mediterranean island.

Turkish diplomatic sources have confirmed that the Turkish garrison on the island has been reduced by more than 5,000 men. They sought to describe the withdrawal as a routine step involving soldiers due to be demobilized this month. But the sources said that Turkey, by its decision not to replace these troops, was quietly trying to demonstrate a mood of conciliation and a readiness to seek a peaceful solution to the Cyprus issue.

Under the provisions privately said that the more than 5,000 men, they sought to describe the withdrawal as a routine step involving soldiers due to be demobilized this month. But the sources said that Turkey, by its decision not to replace these troops, was quietly trying to demonstrate a mood of conciliation and a readiness to seek a peaceful solution to the Cyprus issue.

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Tells Senate Panel**Rockefeller Is 'Embarrassed' Over Book Against Goldberg**

By Fred Farris

Laurence. "That was the extent of my involvement with the project," he said.

Laurence, he continued, "wanted to be helpful" but did not have time to find other investors and "simply authorized his people to undertake the project while other investors were being sought—and that is the only connection my brother Laurence had with the project."

His original answers to questions about the Goldberg book were made "before I had obtained the full story of what actually happened—and as a result, I was extremely unfair to my brother by what I said."

He added, "The subsequent facts are tremendously embarrassing to me, primarily because they reflect on my brother... I'm embarrassed and humiliated for what I said about my brother, because he is one of the nicest people in the world."

During the luncheon recess, Sen. Cannon told newsmen that he was reading a 33-page preparation statement, frequently stumbling over words. Mr. Rockefeller did not answer questioning that official explanation disclaiming knowledge of the book, but he issued after his brother's book disclosed what was wrong.

The book became the central issue in committee members' motions yesterday. Chairman Fred Cannon, D-Nev., suggested there had been an orchestrated scheme to laud the "elder" member.

Mr. Rockefeller said that these monetary favors went to associates who had become his close friends.

"It was the most natural thing in the world for me to make loans when individual members of this group had personal or family problems, or serious concern as to their future ability to meet the needs of their family in their later years," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., the Senate minority leader, announced that the joint congressional committee's re-audit of Mr. Rockefeller's tax returns had found "no evidence of fraud or negligence."

Under the Constitution's Article 25, both Senate and House must approve a vice-presidential nomination. Congressional leaders hope to finish the process by the end of the present Congress, but there is some doubt that the House can complete its consideration of Mr. Rockefeller by then. The new Congress convenes Jan. 3.

Political Dud

The vice-presidential nominee failed each committee member a copy of the volume, "It has got to be the most overrated, misrepresented, erroneous political dunder ever presented in a partisan political campaign."

When the Rockefeller link between the Goldberg book was first disclosed last month, the former governor said that he had had nothing to do with the project named his brother as having taken up the money.

Yesterday, he said that when Wells, a long-time political associate, approached him with the book idea and sought financial backing, he referred him to

eden Grounds Jets after a Pilot Is Killed

OCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The Swedish Air Force downed about 200 Vickers Draken and other jet fighters on safety tests following the death of a pilot last week.

A's parachute failed to open as he ejected from a Draken at 1,600 feet. The air force planes would now be checked every two instead of every month.

Black State Department Aide Resigns**Ford Drops Gibson Nomination to Energy Post**

By Richard L. Madden

ASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—President Ford, two days after the forced resignation of John Sawhill as federal energy administrator, yesterday withdrew his nomination of Andrew Gibson to be Mr. Sawhill's successor.

His action, taken at Mr. Gibson's request, followed disclosures the nominee had a lucrative oil-transporting company, apparently ended an embarrassing controversy for the White House over one of the few high-changes attempted so far by the Ford administration.

In an exchange of letters with Gibson, the President said he accepted Mr. Gibson's request "with the deepest regret" and he intended "to announce a nominee for this important post very soon."

Mr. Ford also said he wanted to appoint Mr. Gibson "to an appropriate position in government."

At the same time, the White House announced that Mr. Ford accepted the resignation of Clara Watson of New York called in as administrator of the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs effective

it later. The Nixon administration had

sought to replace Miss Watson, a liberal Democrat who was the first woman and the first black to hold the rank of assistant secretary of state when she took the post in 1968.

Former President Richard Nixon had nominated Leonard Walentynowicz, a Buffalo, N.Y., lawyer, to replace Miss Watson. Ronald Nessen, Mr. Ford's press secretary, said he expected that Mr. Ford also would nominate Mr. Walentynowicz.

Miss Watson's replacement had been opposed by the Black Caucus in the House of Representatives. Her letter of resignation was dated Aug. 9, the day Mr. Ford took office, but Mr. Nessen said he had no indication that Miss Watson had been forced to send the letter. In a letter to Miss Watson, Mr. Ford expressed "deep gratitude" for her work.

Miss Watson could not be reached for comment, but Clarence Mitchell, chief Washington lobbyist for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged that Mr. Ford had given "the typical double talk" to black leaders who had urged her retention.

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United Press International
AT CLOSE QUARTERS—A patrolman of Chicago's Special Service Force takes refuge behind a trash can from rocks and other missiles tossed by high school students. At least 15 policemen were hurt and 30 persons were arrested in the riot.

Vittorio De Sica Dies at 73; Won 5 Oscars for His Films

ROME, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Vittorio De Sica, 73, one of Italy's greatest film directors and winner of five Oscars, died today in a private clinic near Paris.

A member of the family, reached by telephone, said that Mr. De Sica died of cancer. The director had been in failing health for some time, and in August, 1973, had to interrupt the filming of "The Voyage" for an operation to remove a cyst on his lung.

The Italian film producer Carlo Ponti, husband of the actress Sophia Loren and a close friend of Mr. De Sica, said: "In circumstances such as this, words fail to express what one's feelings are. It is hard to put into words what Vittorio meant to Sophia and me. We worked together for 20 years. He was a great artist, a great man, and above all a friend who cannot be replaced."

Professional Actor
"The professional actor," said Mr. De Sica, who had been a

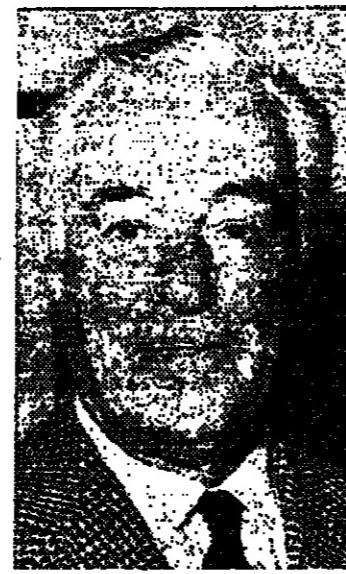
professional actor for more than 50 years, "lives the life of a bourgeois, and he carries with him, even in his acting, something of the bourgeois attitude."

In many ways, Mr. De Sica was the embodiment of that attitude. A handsome and adored matinee idol and ladies' man, he became the highest paid star of Italian films, performing mostly in musical comedies as an urban sophisticate.

He was a collector of art, proud of his Modigliani, Utrillo and Renoir. He was a gambler addicted to roulette who frequently lost as much as \$10,000 in an evening at Monte Carlo.

Mr. De Sica was the filmmaker who, well on into middle age, moved from his highly successful acting career to focus on the harsh, small, painful drama of the poor. With Roberto Rossellini and Luchino Visconti, he became a leader in the "new realism" movement that developed in Italy after the war.

He called himself "an artist of



Vittorio De Sica

the poor," using common laborers and street urchins rather than professional actors, and shooting in streets, alleys and shabby apartments in available light.

In that period, one in which he directed "The Bicycle Thief," "Shoe Shine," "Miracle in Milan" and "Umberto D.", Mr. De Sica once discussed what attracted him to the stories of humble folk trapped in a harsh reality. "I love poor people," he said, adding that it was in their lives that drama could be found. "After all, if you exclude adultery, what drama is there in the bourgeoisie?"

The son of a Neapolitan insurance agent, Mr. De Sica was born in the mountain village of Sora, midway between Rome and Naples. His father, Umberto, had the village band play a composition he wrote to hail Vittorio's birth.

Guido Piovene

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Guido Piovene, 67, a well-known

Obituaries

Jane Ace, U.S. Radio Star Of Thirties and Early Forties

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Jane Ace, 74, whose malapropisms in radio shows with her husband, Goodman Ace, delighted national audiences in the 1930s and 1940s, died Monday in a hospital here.

Mrs. Ace, who was born Jane Sherwood, grew up like her husband, in Kansas City, where they were married in 1928 when he was a newspaper columnist and theater and film-reviewer who supplemented his income with a radio film commentary.

One day when the performer for the next 15-minute spot failed to turn up, Mr. Ace was told to keep on talking. He and his wife, who was at the studio, ad-libbed a conversation that brought an invitation to do two programs a week. Its name was "Easy Aces."

The pair received network status on CBS in 1931 and moved to NBC in 1932. Their show was built around what Mr. Ace maintained was his wife's natural aptitude for coining malapropisms.

Such expressions as "a ragged individualist," "a thumbnailed description," "words of one cylinder," "we're insufferable friends," "Congress is still in season" delighted listeners.

It ended when Mr. Ace had a dispute with his sponsors in 1945 and turned to writing shows for other comedians. Neither he nor Mrs. Ace ever returned to the microphone.

Guido Piovene

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Guido Piovene, 67, a well-known

Italian novelist, died yesterday in London, where he had gone from his home in Milan for medical treatment.

Mr. Piovene, who wrote a dozen books, beginning in 1931, was best known for his latest novel, "Le Stelle Frende," published in 1970. It won the Premio Strega, a prize offered annually by the Alberto family, which makes liqueur.

Another of his books was "De America," a 1953 work based on his travels in the United States.

Frederick A. Packard
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Frederick A. Packard, 71, who was associated with the New Yorker magazine for 45 years, died Monday at his home here. Mr. Packard served the magazine as a writer, artist and as head of its checking department—the department charged with verifying the accuracy of facts.

Aharon Meakin
TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP).—One of the stars of the Hebrew language theater, Russian-born Aharon Meakin, 77, has died in a Tel Aviv hospital after a heart attack.

Hassan Ahmed Sharif
CAIRO, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Egypt's Minister of Insurance, Hassan Ahmed Sharif, 58, died Monday, the Middle East News Agency said. He was appointed insurance minister March 28, 1973, the agency said.

Walter Boehm



Walter Boehm

Bonn Union Aide Is Released After Arrest for Spying

KARLSRUHE, Germany, Nov. 13 (AP).—A top West German trade union official and his wife, who were detained for alleged espionage, have been freed pending further investigations, the federal prosecutor announced today.

Mr. Boehm, 56, and his wife, Irmgard, 39, were arrested in Bonn Monday on "urgent suspicion" of spying for East Germany, the German Trades Fed-

eration (GDB) said.

But a federal judge here ordered the couple released last night after ruling that the espionage allegations were not strong enough to justify a formal arrest warrant, the prosecutor's office said.

The office added that the couple remains under suspicion of spying for an "East bloc secret service" and that investigations were continuing. Mr. Boehm denied all accusations.

Mr. Boehm was fired Monday as head of the labor federation's liaison office in Bonn, a post he held since 1971. He was also stripped of his GDB membership. He arrived in 1958 as a political refugee from East Germany.

The office added that the

couple remains under suspicion of spying for an "East bloc secret service" and that investigations were continuing. Mr. Boehm denied all accusations.

Mr. Boehm was fired Monday as head of the labor federation's liaison office in Bonn, a post he held since 1971. He was also stripped of his GDB membership.

Indeed, Mr. Nessen appeared to reiterate the view of Treasury Secretary William Simon that the administration will move cautiously against recessionary trends for fear of causing further inflation.

In an address a little more

than two weeks ago, Mr. Simon

warned that "while the temptation

to abandon restrictive policies in favor of general pump-

priming policies may be attrac-

Rome Girl, 16, Foils

A Kidnapping Attempt

ROMA, Nov. 13 (AP).—The 16-year-old daughter of a wealthy Roman foiled an attempt to kidnap her Monday when she shouting and compelled three pistol-armed, masked young men to flee in their car, police reported.

The aim of the party, Mr. Sakharov said, is the separation of Armenia from the rest of the Soviet Union and its reunification with former Armenian areas in Turkey and Soviet Azerbaijan.

Angeline Armellini, daughter

of construction tycoon Renato Armellini, was attacked by three men while she walked to school in the densely populated neighborhood of the Termini railroad station.

It was the first known kidnap-

ping attempt in Rome since the

abduction of J. Paul Getty Jr. in

July, 1972. There have been 32

kidnappings for ransom in Italy

probes last spring.

Mars Is Blue, Orange

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (AP).—Mars, the so-called red planet, apparently has orange plains and blue mountains, the Soviet scientific journal Earth and Universe said. It was reporting on preliminary examination of photographs transmitted by space probes last spring.

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White House Now Concedes U.S. Is Sliding Into Recessio

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—After avoiding the term for weeks, the White House conceded yesterday that the latest economic statistics indicate that the United States is sliding into a "recession."

Reflecting the analyses of President Ford's economic advisers, White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said that indicators coming in for November show a continuing slump:

"When the statistics for November come in," he said, "it will appear that this month we are moving into a recession."

As the decline continued through the fall, government officials turned to terms like "spasm" and "stagflation" to describe the economy, even though the country has gone through three consecutive quarters with drops in its production of goods and services.

Output Slipping
In conceding almost offhandedly that the administration is about ready to admit to a recession, Mr. Nessen said the preliminary November figures show industrial output is still slipping.

He said unemployment, up to 6 per cent for October, is still rising, partly because of sagging automobile sales and large layoffs in the automotive industry.

He said there are also signs that the lead times necessary for industry to acquire basic raw materials are still shrinking, an indication of slackening orders and falling demands for products.

Mr. Nessen did not mention the 120,000 soft-coal miners strike, which could add to unemployment rolls a million workers in the steel auto and other industries if it lasted much beyond two or three weeks.

However, there was no indication, despite its willingness to use the term recession, that the government is preparing a radical shift in economic policy.

Indeed, Mr. Nessen appeared to reiterate the view of Treasury Secretary William Simon that the administration will move cautiously against recessionary trends for fear of causing further inflation.

In an address a little more than two weeks ago, Mr. Simon warned that "while the temptation to abandon restrictive policies in favor of general pump-

priming policies may be attractive," he said, "it is important that the government together with the public and private sectors work together to combat inflation."

Detectives said they believe the earl may have fled to United States or to Haiti, where he was offered the use of a house before the murder place.

The police said pictures of Lord Lucan, who was arrested in Belgrade, were taken by a man who had been with him five days ago.

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He faces his worst government crisis in office. Roman Catholic and Buddhist opposition groups have for three months been demonstrating against corruption and incompetence.

Mr. Thieu told the officers that as a leader of the country he has the duty to protect 18 million people in the South and will not let their soul down in the marketplace.

On the battlefield, Communists overran a large area just two miles from the site of the March 16, 1968, My Lai massacre, killing at least eight American soldiers, military sources said.

Solzhenitsyn Wins Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, 55, a Soviet writer, was awarded the Nobel Literature Prize yesterday for "priests should be allowed to serve in their churches, monks in monasteries and congressmen in congress."

In a harshly-worded speech, 200 government and military leaders at the International Congress in Saigon, Mr. Thieu said that he would fight to keep the country together by constitutional means.

He faces his worst government crisis in office. Roman Catholic and Buddhist opposition groups have for three months been demonstrating against corruption and incompetence.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who spent years in a Stalinist labor camp and later wrote best-selling novels about those days, including "Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," "Cancer Ward," and "Gulag Archipelago."

Karl Gierow, permanent secretary of the academy, said Solzhenitsyn's intention to go to the 1970 Nobel ceremony was made known by a friend.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who will be 55 the day after the ceremony, first accepted the invitation to attend in 1970, but later declined because of fear that the USSR would not let him back into country.

Chess Game Put Off

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Today's 22d game in the chess match between Soviet grandmaster Anatoly Karpov and Boris Spassky will be postponed until after the World Chess Championship in 1976. Mr. Karpov leads.

DEATH NOTICE

CHALABI, MOHAMMED Ali, founder of Raftidah Bank, the state-owned Iraqi Commercial Banking Company (MCB), died on Oct. 26, 1973, at the age of 75. President of the National Bank of Iraq, 1968-74. In Beirut, Lebanon, November 8th, 1974.



COURVOISIER

The Brandy of Napoleon

Inced
Recent

Six U.S. Scientists Will Try To Catch a Coelacanth Alive

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A six-member team of scientific explorers will set sail Feb. 1 for the Comores Islands off the east coast of Africa, seeking an elusive sea creature long thought extinct.

A coelacanth as the natives have done, at night from dugouts, using a cotton handline weighted by a chunk of coral that will sink to 1,000 feet.

"And this is shark water, in the middle of the Indian Ocean," Dr. McCosker said.

He said that if the expedition captures a coelacanth, the creature will be returned here in a special tank and put on public display.

To keep the fish alive in the first critical hours after capture, it will be placed in a specially selected cage that will be fished off.

The fish, if caught, will later be transferred to a tank and flown here, with stops in Marseilles and San Diego.

They will look for the ancient coelacanth, a 100-pound fish thought to have been extinct for 70 million years until one was caught by chance in 1938.

The coelacanth, resembling a huge bass but with unusually long flippers, is an unexplained survivor of the evolutionary period in which sea creatures first crawled onto land.

The study of a live one would be a great scientific adventure, shedding new light on what the world was like eons before man appeared.

The capture of the first coelacanth was "comparable to walking through Golden Gate Park [in San Francisco] and encountering a live brontosaurus," said Dr. John McCosker, of the California Academy of Sciences.

Native fishermen have since hauled up 80 of the strange creatures, but none survived, Dr. McCosker said.

His expedition will try to catch

Back-Seat Fire Is Extinguished By Car Wash

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 13 (AP)—When Tim Keyes, 16, found his car filling up with smoke from a back-seat fire as he fought rush-hour traffic here on Monday, he pulled into a car wash.

He put a quarter into a machine-operated washer with no result. So the youth jumped back into his 1967 Plymouth, backed up and darted into a \$1 automatic car wash with all the car windows down. The water flowed, causing extensive damage but extinguishing the fire.

There, in the dead of sub-

tropical night, they will push away from shore in dugout canoes into shark-infested waters between Mozambique and Madagascar.

They will look for the ancient

coelacanth, a 100-pound fish

thought to have been extinct for 70 million years until one was

caught by chance in 1938.

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Global Group Therapy

The foreign ministers of the European Economic Community assembled in Brussels are discovering that about the only thing they have in common is dissent. The French don't like their partners' attitudes on oil; the British want priority for efforts to readjust their financial contribution; the Italians and Irish want consideration for countries within the Community that are especially plagued with economic woes; the West Germans insist on stern measures against inflation. And the result was an early obstacle to agreement about the agenda for the impending summit meeting of the market.

And then there is Rome. The UN's World Food Conference there has no very specific objectives; its general, and vital task is to cope with the general and spreading threat of starvation in too many parts of the world and, possibly, to establish the mechanics of staving off such threats in the future. Progress has been almost necessarily slow in this complex task, and it was not speeded by the fact that the chief American delegate, Agriculture Secretary Butz, professes not to believe that the food crisis, which both his President and the secretary of state have emphasized in several speeches, really exists.

Since the United States must be the chief source of any urgent food aid, as well as the key participant in any long-term plan, this apparent dichotomy within the Washington government has given apparent point to the reproaches which other nations have heaped upon the Americans for eating too much of their own food and wasting too

much of their own fertilizer while others grow hungry for lack of both. And it has helped to conceal the genuine intricacy of the world food problem, with its related issues of population and distribution.

International conferences, in other words, are confronting the new challenges facing the world with a good deal of old-fashioned double-talk. Even the Arab oil producers, with the relatively simple problem of deciding how much they can extract from their customers without creating absolute chaos, split in Abu Dhabi over a complex formula which, in effect, lowered prices but increased taxes in an effort to squeeze the oil companies rather than those who bought the oil at the pump.

The outlook for a common wisdom, applied to common needs through common efforts, is, therefore, not very bright. One is tempted to regard these gatherings as a form of global group therapy, in which each nation says its piece, works off its aggressions verbally and perhaps—only perhaps—attains some new sensitivity to the other national personalities with whom it comes in contact.

This, of course, is not enough for a world that needs concrete things like food and oil, and a reasonable basis for acquiring them. But it may be an essential first step toward the concrete, an initial exploration of what can be done, and must be done, before deciding what to do and how to do it. To greater extent than ever before in human history, international agencies are at least discussing the fundamental realities of man's life on this shrinking planet. And that is good.

Cuba: The U.S. Stands Aside

As the result of a rather perversely "neutral" performance by the United States, Cuba remains formally outside the inter-American system. This is unfortunate. The United States had lobbied hard to have the Organization of American States exclude Havana back in 1964. It would have been only appropriate for Washington to help facilitate Cuba's re-entry, now that the twin fears of Cuban subversion and Soviet penetration have abated. At the OAS meeting in Quito the other day, only three nations (Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay) voted to keep the door shut. The United States, however, loftily abstained, thereby sanctioning the abstentions of four others who customarily accept the American lead: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Bolivia. (Brazil also abstained.) Those wishing to open the door could muster only 12 of the necessary 14 votes.

Now, it is quite true that Latin America is peskily inconsistent about the American hemispheric role, charging the United States with pressure and interference when it openly yields its influence and with neglect and negativism when it does not. But this is merely to say the obvious. The United States casts a long shadow in the hemisphere even when it stands still. It must walk a fine line between asserting its own views and respecting those of its neighbors. This difficult but manageable task is what diplomacy is all about. On an issue still so politically charged as Cuba, the United States can hardly contend that by abstention it simply allows the Latins to work their own will. The "new dialogue" promised by Mr. Kissinger requires voice at both ends.

The reconciliation at Quito would only have authorized each country to pursue the Cuban policy of its own choice. This will happen anyway. Five countries voting at Quito have already resumed relations with

THE WASHINGTON POST.

If in Doubt—Gamble

Thanks to a 20-mile belt of ozone beginning about 10 miles above the earth, this planet is shielded from the direct ultraviolet rays of the sun. Without that screen, all animals, including the human species, would be subjected at the very least to an increased incidence of cancer and at the worst to disruption of the plant-animal food chain which could "shatter the ecological structure that permits man to remain alive on this planet."

Dr. Fred C. Ikle, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and authority for that dire analysis, advances the lively possibility that nuclear explosions may act chemically to deplete the ozone layer. Even more startling, two California scientists have established the risk that propellant gases from millions of aerosol cans may act similarly to break down the ozone.

Spokesmen for the chemical industry have so far minimized this threat as mere "hypotheses," calling for neither regulatory action nor consumer reaction. But the matter is under study by the National Academy of Sciences.

The Congress

The Congress is next in line. It is being told it must pull itself together, get some new leaders, give the Soviet Union equal rights in a new trade bill, save detente, increase the military budget, cut the military budget, vote wage and price controls and save the republic, and on the other hand, reject them and preserve the capitalist system, etc., etc.

Even George Allen, the resident coach and bishop of the Washington Redskins, is being told that his only chance of getting into the Super Bowl—the pro-football playoffs—rests with a 40-year-old quarterback called "Sonny" Jurgenson, who has the best arm and the worst legs in the league and can't even run for his life.

Poor "Sonny": He is a genius, built like Henry Kissinger, twice as cunning along the sidelines, and almost as fast. Poor coach Allen! He used to be an infantryman. Football games, he thought, like wars, were won on the ground. Pros improved with age, like wine. A good defense was the best offense—all pure Kissinger strategy—but lately his walking wounded haven't been able to shoot the generation gap in the enemy lines, and he has had to rely almost entirely on air power.

But politicians like to travel, and show that they can deal with foreign affairs. Sen. Scoop Jackson of Washington is off in London, talking to the Pilgrims and sending back messages about how to deal with Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, another presidential candidate, is in Moscow, proclaiming, not surprisingly, that the arms race and the economic instability of the world are not good for the human race. And President Ford also wants to demonstrate that he can deal with the big boys abroad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 14, 1899

NEW YORK—The first Pacific railway in the United States marked an epoch in American progress and opened a new era of national prosperity. What this pioneer transcontinental line connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific and affording a world trade highway did for America, the Trans-Siberian railroad will do for Europe and Asia. What the United States then did, Russia is doing today for civilization.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1924

WASHINGTON—The Navy Department announces that the Boeing Aircraft Corp. of Seattle will build a new super airplane for the Navy, capable of going 2,500 miles at a single "hop" and with a speed of 100 miles an hour. The first flight of the new ship will be between the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands and it is believed that the new machine will solve the coastal defense problem.



The Crisis of Authority

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—This town is alive these days with free advice. It is a time of economic and political instability, with a new President and a new Congress, and while everybody is vaguely confused, suddenly the air is full of insistent demands about what somebody else should do to set things right.

President Ford, of course, is the main target. He is being told in and out of his administration that he should cancel his trip next weekend to Japan, Korea and the Soviet Union, stay home and organize his government deal with the coal strike, get Nelson Rockefeller confirmed as vice-president, and by all means cool it with the Arab and Israeli extremists at the UN and concentrate on peace in the Middle East.

In short, everybody in authority these days seems to be in trouble, every citizen who has a television set is a critic, and the criticism is so plentiful and so contradictory that it tends to cancel out and the men in authority tend to act on their own.

There was a good argument for President Ford staying home. Prime Minister Tanaka in Japan was in trouble personally and politically. So is the President of South Korea. President Ford is not going to settle the strategic arms problem on this journey, and it didn't help him with the Chinese to meet the Soviet leader in Vladivostok, which lies in territory disputed by both the Chinese and the Soviets.

The Congress

The Congress is next in line. It is being told it must pull itself together, get some new leaders, give the Soviet Union equal rights in a new trade bill, save detente, increase the military budget, cut the military budget, vote wage and price controls and save the republic, and on the other hand, reject them and preserve the capitalist system, etc., etc.

"We are asking you not to sell us out just because you want cheaper oil," he told the National Press Club of Washington. "We don't want you to fight for us. We will fight for ourselves. We want you to sell us the military arms we need . . . The question we have to ask is will you stand up against them and not give in to our expense."

Well, the question President Ford has to ask is why he is asked this question, and why he has to put extra security in the streets of New York to assure a debate on the subject at the United Nations without threats on the lives of the Arab extremists by the Israeli extremists.

Letters

A Menace Repulsed

Apparently the Jackson amendment is and will continue to be ineffective. I sent five books to a Jewish dissident of the Soviet Union named Mikhail Aksurky; in his last letter to me he had asked for "nonpolitical books." They were written by such authors as F. Scott Fitzgerald, William Faulkner and Sinclair Lewis. Recently, the books were sent back to me with the words "Importation Refused" stamped on the box. Are we to continue to be deceived by detente?

DAVID A. SHERMAN,
Sudbury, Mass.

ditions, what do you think would happen if the old folks, the really defenseless victims of inflation, would form a union and strike too?

How would the public react to the sorry spectacle of thousands of weak old people hobbling along the proud avenues of civilization and bearing the slogan that should embarrass that civilization and progress?

We are not dead yet. We want better living conditions.

It is a strange and malevolent time, and the men who come forward to try to deal with all these problems are in terrible difficulty. They are getting plenty of advice and imperative instructions from all sides, but they have to act and take responsibility for their actions or inactions, and that is not quite so easy as it looks on the TV or in the papers.

This basic problem has both short-term and long-term aspects. One fascinating vision of how to approach the former is that described to me by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabian minister of petroleum and minerals. He would use supertankers now exporting Saudi oil to Japan and returning empty by having them bring back protective plastic bags filled with fresh water, or in the paper.

Another paradox of the current crisis is that, despite the impressive number of Arab millions, there is still widespread poverty and frequent hunger within their domains. The problem is translating petroleum profits into such tangible things as food and then distributing it to the needy.

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It is time to start moving in all these fields. Large as the contemporary supply of petroleum may seem, it is a wasting asset that will ultimately vanish just as the coal of England and the Ruhr has perceptibly diminished in supply.

What emerges from all this is a change at the margin. Greece is passing slowly from a politics dominated by monarchies to a politics of democracy.

Moreover, if the election produced the "wrong" result, the army might move again. Indeed, the unspoken slogan of the leading candidates is "Either Carpentaris or the Tanks."

U.S. Role

Which brings in the United States. Washington supported the military regime. The Greek Army—below the level of colonel, anyway—is an American creation.

The United States "democratized" what used to be an elite, professional force of well-born officers. In its place American instructors raised a force of officers from the villages who were ready to do anything in the name of anti-Communism. The anything included the 1967 coup and the seven ugly years which followed.

Greece would surely have been better off without the colonels. The transition now taking place should have occurred years ago. The Greek lesson basically teaches how little the United States can achieve by military penetration of other countries.

But Washington now has a rich opportunity here. It is the chance to show that the United States is not wedded to repressive, right-wing regimes, that Americans can let go, and don't have to play dirty tricks. Greece, in other words, can exhibit an A for the case that, unlike Communist control, American domination can wither away.

Energy, Food Crises

Let Them Eat Petroleum

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The unprecedented crises now engulfing the world, including an energy shortage threatening to cripple advanced countries, and a food shortage threatening to starve backward countries, are directly linked. "The Second Report to the Club of Rome" (an ecological group) says these and other threats "exist simultaneously and with a strongly woven relationship between them."

This fact is emphasized with regard to the Arab world, despite its petroleum wealth. Excess profits flowing to its treasuries are so immense that no adequate plan has yet been devised for their disbursement or investment. An extraordinary case in point is Saudi Arabia.

Despite enormous increases in spending this year for development, defense, education and a huge foreign aid program, the Saudis have \$7 billion left over which their Finance Ministry hasn't even been able to budget.

Of course, on a longer-term basis, it is desirable to expand and accelerate development in order to make adequate use of available oil funds. Employing power plants to desalinate seawater is a frequently discussed method. It is costly and complicated, but the Arab lands on the whole easily finance such enterprises and they are starting to accumulate their own technological expertise.

There are hints that chunks of Arab money, ploughed in and out of the world capital market the way multinational corporations were doing their stockholders' funds around a befuddled Europe in 1973, until there is a stable monetary accord there will be no coordinated investment program to recycle Arab oil dollars—and vice versa.

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Cyprus Issue

The Cyprus issue, of course, tangles Greek relations with Turkey, the United States which has important air and naval bases here, and NATO. Carpentaris and Mavros favor a compromise on Cyprus, continuing ties with Europe and the United States and a slightly less active Greek role in NATO.

Mr. Papandreu plays the demagogue on Cyprus and sounds as though he means to cut Greece out of NATO entirely and oust the United States from its naval and air bases. The Communists, for the time being at least, sound more like Carpentaris than Papandreu.

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Levi still Needs American Know-How

Russia Asserts It Surpasses U.S. in the Production of Oil

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Oleg Shashin, Soviet Union said yesterday up, Come had surpassed the United States as the world's leading oil producer but still sought American technology to resolve its continuing inefficiency in its oil extraction.

Valentin Shashin, the Soviet minister of oil, asserted that the Russian oil industry was prepared to cooperate on "a large scale" with American oil companies that could offer the needed technology.

The press agency Tass quoted Mr. Shashin as saying the American companies would find such cooperation "profitable" because Moscow could pay for their technology with an unspecified percentage of the oil extracted.

However, according to Tass, he repeated the Soviet assertion that most-favored-nation status was necessary for Moscow to expand its purchases of American oil technology. He would not rule out similar deals with Western countries such as France, Britain and Spain.

Meets Mondale

Mr. Shashin was reported to have made his comments at a meeting here with Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., who is visiting the Soviet Union for a week as a guest of the Supreme Soviet parliament.

In announcing that the Russians had passed the Americans in oil production, Mr. Shashin did not say when they had moved into first place. But some statistics in the West have previously indicated that the Soviet Union had achieved a higher daily pro-

Tiger Kills Girl, 9

ALTDORF, Switzerland, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The 9-year-old daughter of a circus clown was killed by a tiger here Sunday after she tried to feed it meat from the bars of its cage, police reported. The tiger broke through its cage door and sprang on the child.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

APRIL 1975

Wednesday

Associated Press
Andreas Papandreou speaking in Athens.

Papandreou Stumping Hard For Second Spot in Election

By Steven V. Roberts

ARGOS, Greece, Nov. 13 (UPI).—“Greece is not a poor country,” thundered Andreas Papandreou, wagging his finger in the bright fall sunshine. “But the people are poor because the foreign and local oligarchs have taken advantage of them.”

The crowd gathered in the marketplace of this farming town, 75 miles southwest of Athens, cheered loudly. When the speech was over, an elderly orange-grower said: “The things Andreas is announcing, we have been dreaming about. We want a change. We’re farmers and we don’t have enough money to buy a pair of shoes.”

Greece’s first parliamentary elections in more than 10 years are to take place Sunday and analysts now give Mr. Papandreou a chance to finish second behind Premier Constantine Caramanlis. If he succeeds, the results could have important implications for this country and the entire Western alliance.

Critic of U.S.

As the founder of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement Mr. Papandreou, 55, is a vigorous critic of the United States and NATO. With him as the leading opposition figure, Mr. Caramanlis would find it much more difficult to return Greek troops to NATO, or to preserve American military bases on Greek soil.

In 1967, when he was running

for parliament, Mr. Papandreou led a series of street demonstrations that helped provoke a military coup only weeks before the election date. Now, he says that he has learned from his mistakes and will not give the armed forces an excuse to intervene again.

Instead of mass protests, Mr. Papandreou has fashioned a shrewd political appeal that sounds somewhat like a mixture of Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

In his speech yesterday, for instance, he promised an array of social programs ranging from free medical care to bigger pensions. He vowed to “socialize” the export-import sector to keep down prices and said that he would organize new cooperatives to market farm products.

Like the Alabama governor, he taps the nagging discontent of the working class, the feeling that someone, somewhere, is “taking advantage” of them.

When he gets excited, he charges that his opponents “have set a trap” to restore the monarchy, that they are working in the “background” to partition Cyprus and that the Pentagon and the CIA rule Greece.

Fresh Choice

To a growing number of Greeks, he seems to represent a fresh choice, not an echo of traditional politics. His most vocal supporters come from university students, but yesterday the reaction of most of the crowd was like that of a matress-maker who said: “We’ve tried everyone else and they all foisted us. They all made promises they didn’t keep.”

“Andreas is more passionate on all the issues than the other parties,” said a marble-carver. “And don’t forget, Greece has suffered a lot under the right.”

This does not appear to be a majority view in Greece today. Most voters still appear to prefer stability to change and feel that Mr. Papandreou is too inexperienced and untested.

Since Mr. Papandreou lived in the United States for 20 years and has an American wife and children, some voters do not consider him a “real Greek” despite his anti-American rhetoric; and even though his father was a Greek premier.

Nevertheless, he has sensed something important about this country—its desire to feel free and self-reliant.

The Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, which made the award, said an estimated 50,000 “Charley-type hip operations” are performed each year as the outgrowth of techniques and concepts he introduced in 1961.

Chile to Release 100 From Prison

SANTIAGO, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Chile has announced that it will shortly release a group of 100 political prisoners, including several journalists.

Interior Minister Cesar Ruiz Benavides said it was now two months since Chile challenged the Soviet Union and Cuba to agree to a simultaneous release of political prisoners, with an exchange of names through the International Red Cross. Gen. Benavides said there had been no significant response from the two countries.

Fewer Slip Into U.S.

SWANTON, Vt., Nov. 13 (AP).—Because of America’s worsening economic picture and a tighter employment situation, the U.S. Border Patrol says, fewer aliens are trying to slip over the border illegally from Canada to New England.

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H.Stern
Jeweler

For Nonaggression Pact

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The Soviet Union regards China’s proposal of a nonaggression pact last week as a rhetorical play with no effect on relations between the two countries, according to informed Soviet sources.

Officially, the Russians have not yet reacted to the Chinese statement and significant paragraphs of it have not been published here. But reliable sources said Monday that a response is being prepared by the Kremlin and that it would be negative.

merely allows Peking to say now that it too favors a nonaggression agreement, without modifying any of its existing positions.

The Peking statement said that the idea of a nonaggression pact was part of an understanding reached between Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin at a meeting in September, 1969, that followed

border clashes between the two countries.

Another element of that understanding, according to the Chinese, is the disengagement of forces along the disputed frontier. The Russians have said they are not prepared to effect such a pullback. Thus, in the view of analysts here, the deadlock remains.

Last month, in a message to the Chinese leadership on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, came a flurry of excitement, by apparently expressing a willingness to conclude a nonaggression agreement with Russia. Previously the Chinese had dismissed Soviet suggestions of such a pact as “hypocrisy.”

U.S. Asks CAB

To Delay New Charter Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The Justice Department has formally asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to reconsider its recently issued “guidelines” establishing minimum air fares for transatlantic charter flights.

But Western analysts here, studying the fine points of the Chinese message, concluded quickly that Peking’s basic position on easing tensions with Moscow was unchanged. They said that the conciliatory language

last month, in a petition filed Monday with the CAB, the department said the “guidelines” setting a floor on charter rates constituted a “statement of general policy,” saying that any fares filed by carriers which were lower than the minimums would not be allowed unless the carrier could justify it to the board on economic grounds.

The department said the board can review international rates on an individual basis and disapprove them if they fall below the carrier’s costs, but cannot cancel rates based on an industry-wide average.

The petition, which asked the CAB to postpone the effectiveness of the guidelines pending reconsideration, is seen as a legal precursor to court action should the CAB press on with the minimum fares.

The system, which provides educational facilities for dependents of military and government civilian personnel in 23 foreign countries, is the nation’s ninth largest school system, with 180,000 students and about 3,000 teachers.

A spokesman for the Overseas Education Association, which brought the suit on behalf of the teachers, said the back payment, covering the past nine years, would easily total “many millions of dollars,” with a probable minimum payment to each teacher of \$300 for each year.

The court ruled that the overseas teachers should be paid the same as those in America.

Jam in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 13 (AP).—Traffic in main towns of the tiny Duchy of Luxembourg—population 339,000—was jammed solid for an hour today as motorists protested a government decision to raise the compulsory automobile insurance premium by 30 per cent.

Now a specialized agency of the UN, the ILO was founded by the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I.

The number of member states in the organization has grown from the original 45 to 125. The lakeside headquarters building it has occupied since 1936 was for many years too small for its staff, which now totals 1,800 here and 400 in the field.

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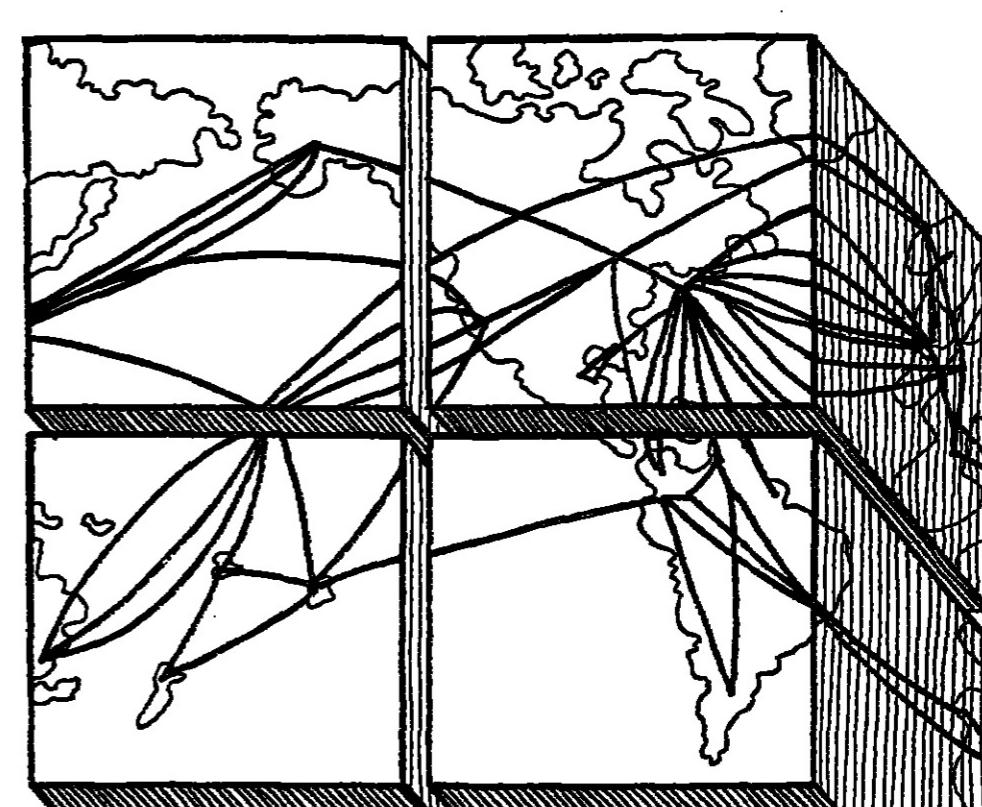
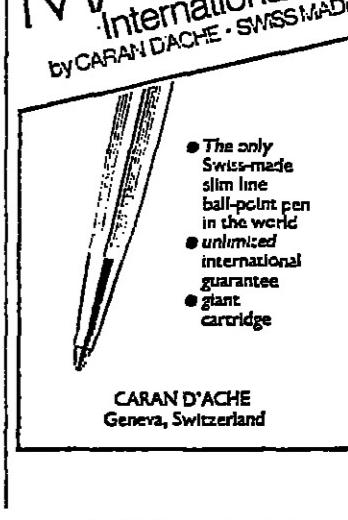
ILO Inaugurates Geneva Building

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Swiss President Ernst Brugger presided yesterday at the official inauguration of the 11-story headquarters building that the International Labor Organization has built at a cost of \$51 million.

The number of member states in the organization has grown from the original 45 to 125. The lakeside headquarters building it has occupied since 1936 was for many years too small for its staff, which now totals 1,800 here and 400 in the field.



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by CARAN D'ACHE SWISS MADE



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Capes Sweeping the Fashion Scene

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT)—Capes have become this winter's uniform. The reason? Long skirts.

Until now women have shied away from them for several reasons: they have an element of drama; they are difficult to wear and hard to manage; and, in cold weather, not the warmest cover-up.

But this season's long, flared skirts look wrong under last year's shorter, slimmer coats. Although the longer skirt has also meant the return of the longer, fuller coat, the cape

seems a more reasonable—from the money as well as the fashion point of view—investment.

"Even at our prices, we sell them by the hundreds," said Karl Lagerfeld, who designs the expensive Chloé collection. "We have a workshop with Turkish seamstresses who do nothing but that." Lagerfeld's favorite is made of soft flannel, a beautiful circular piece of fabric. "I hate complicated capes," he said. "With shoulder seams and collars and those that button down the front are plain awful. I find they look like straightjackets. A good cape should float."

"By next year," Lagerfeld predicts, "capes should become a classic just like pants."

At Marie Martine, another luxury shop on Faubourg Saint-Honoré, capes are also selling briskly. But here they are made of mink or Persian lamb. There is also soft, unlined mohair cape over a Chanel-type suit in wool boucle—a best seller despite the stiff price.

The story at Saint Laurent Rive Gauche is even simpler. "We started capes in 1969," said spokeswoman Clara Saint. "We only had two, a sports, lozenge one and another, more dressy, with frog fastening. We changed the colors but basically, we are selling the same models." Saint Laurent capes have been sold by the thousands.

At Dorothee Bis, a boutique that got into the cape trend early in the game, there is great variety. They come in all lengths. One of their prettiest is made of rust mohair and trimmed with a capelet.

Simpler capes, of less expensive tweed, are in the Printemps and at the Printemps department stores. Printemps has two cape departments, one for juniors, the other for adults. Arlette Barbe, in charge of the junior department, said the price range is from 240 to 650 francs.

"Ours are the most expensive in the store because they are more complicated," she said. "They are often hooded and gathered around the shoulders. But we have no trouble selling them. After all, young girls have



THE STREET SCENE: Parisianne in two versions of the cape look. Above, the soft woolen cape...no buttons, no armholes. At right, the cape with cape.

Birgitte Meun/SIPA



'The Visitor'—Something Special

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ROME, (IHT)—An American film, "The Visitor," originally shot for television and now set for theater release in the United States and abroad had a singular European opening this weekend. It was shown Saturday to an audience of students for the priesthood at the American College in Rome. Sixty cardinals attended the projection.

Official Catholic recognition of "The Visitor" comes as something of a surprise to its producer, Sidney Glazier, who made that declaration, aware of show business "The Producers," and "The Eleanor Roosevelt Story." "Frankly, we were in doubt about its reception in general," he said. "In part it deals with an individual's loss of faith and whether he regains his faith is left an open question. I was drawn by the power of the story, but the subject seemed 'special.' However, its appeal has proven wide and it has won church approval."

"The Visitor" is an adaptation of a novel, "Catholics," by Brian Moore, an Irish-born author who lives in California. It might be described as a fable about dedication.

The time is the near future, perhaps 20 years hence. Another ecumenical council has come and gone, the Latin mass has now been completely abolished, private confession outlawed and the mysteries of the church are but symbols.

Theological liberalism and social activism are the new orthodoxy, but Rome remains Rome and intends to enforce the new doctrines as implacably as it did the old.

News filters to the Vatican that pilgrims from all over the world are flocking to a remote coastal town in Ireland to hear the mass in Latin and to confess. Father Kinsella, an American priest, is dispatched to put down the insurrection.

When the young priest, wearing sports clothes, arrives by helicopter at the seat of the heresy, a medieval abbey on a tiny island, the natives are as scandalized as the local clergy—and as hostile.

The confrontation between the visitor and the abbot is the heart

Trevor Howard as the abbot in Sidney Glazier's "The Visitor."



"The Visitor" is "special" only by its excellence, a film of brave originality and high intelligence, remarkable both for the cinematic harmony and its deft exposition of ideas.

In Paris

Meanwhile, "mai 68," has opened in Paris at the Dragon. The work of Gide Lawless, a British news correspondent, the film is sound in outline. Miss Lawless seeks to trace the origins of the student riots and the general strike that paralyzed France three years ago, to set the events themselves in perspective, and to report on their aftermath.

She begins with an excerpt from Godard's "Le Chinoise"—which exposed university discontent in 1967—and she concludes with shots of workers grubbing over their lot, as they return to their factory jobs. The major portion of the film is a rehash of newsreel coverage which Miss Lawless has supplemented with recent interviews with various figures who were involved in the happenings.

Political personalities have their say, but the recollections of a woman who works in a cafe-tabac are also included.

This documentary which runs over three hours is more exhausting than exhaustive. It is repetitive, utterly unorganized, much of the material, though of historical value, is too familiar. It is not the great length that is tiresome, but the want of dramatic rhythm. The film cries for the proper orchestration that competent editing would impose.



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We are a leading firm of management consultants who have been retained to select the candidate for this position. It is our policy never to disclose information prior to a personal interview, and only with the consent of the candidate. All replies will be handled in strictest confidence and with the utmost discretion.

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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1974

Page 9

Unilever Net
Umbles 26%
1 Quarter

High Financing Cost
and Taxation Cited
LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Unilever group reported today net profit numbered by per cent in the third quarter, down from 8.8 per cent consolidated earnings of the plus-Duties group totalled \$285 million in the quarter, down from revised \$48.1 million in the same period a year earlier, while in nine months they amounted \$120.5 million, down from \$136 million.

Unilever said that net profit for the full year would be lower than last year because of the extra cost of financing working capital and higher taxation.

Unilever Ltd. declared an interim dividend of 4.85 pence a share while Unilever of Holland a payout of 2.83 guilders.

In the quarter rose to 2 billion from £1.1 billion in the nine months they totalled \$4.14 billion, up from \$3.25 billion.

Unilever said trading conditions Europe remained difficult for consumer products businesses, particularly edible fats, and for meal feeds.

Courtaulds Net Rises
Another report today Courtaulds said net profit rose to \$1 million in the first half ended Sept. 30 from \$21 million a year earlier.

The synthetic fiber producer's sales rose to \$76.5 million in \$430.9 million.

The company set an interim dividend of 1.841 pence, up from 1.7 pence.

Estel Earnings Gain

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Estel NV Hoesch Hoogovens said today consolidated oil in the third quarter rose 95 million guilders (\$35.5 million), up from \$1.8 million guilders a year earlier.

Sales totalled 2.64 billion guilders, up from 2 billion.

Gold Hits Record \$185.25,
Speculative Buying Reported

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Gold prices rose to new records in Europe today because of what appeared to be widespread speculative purchases of the metal.

The price was fixed in London during the afternoon at a record \$185.25 an ounce, up from \$13 in the morning and \$180 yesterday afternoon. The previous record fixing was \$183, both during the morning and Friday afternoon.

Later, the price was quoted at \$185 an ounce bid, \$187 offered, a cord close and up from \$181-\$183 late yesterday.

A bullion dealer said that aside from speculative purchases, some occasional gold traders were ready to buy in their short positions which were established earlier in the week.

Another factor was the decision

U.S. Trade With World Slows

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—American imports and exports are sagging in real terms as the world economy slows down, according to Commerce Department statistics.

The slowdown appears certain to have a significant impact on world trade, since the United States is the world's biggest market-place.

"There has been a slowdown of economic activity in foreign countries as there has been here," Herbert Glantz of the Commerce Department said. "The growth of trade has slowed."

In the first nine months of 1974, American imports declined by 3 per cent in real terms although they increased by 47 per cent in dollar terms—with the difference caused by inflation.

American exports showed an 11-per-cent increase in real terms for the first nine months of the year, but for the third quarter they dropped by 3.5 per cent.

The Commerce Department uses a system known as a unit value index to eliminate inflationary price increases from statistics and to estimate actual volume, but Mr. Glantz described it as a "very, very crude way of getting an estimate."

The import figures showed a big change from

1973, when during the whole year they increased by 6 per cent in real terms.

Among the imports badly hit were softwood timber, used by the slumping building industry, down by 20 per cent in real terms, television receivers and transistor radios, coffee, cocoa, beef and textiles.

But while some imports dropped in real terms, their value shot up in price. Coffee imports, for example, increased in dollar terms by 48 per cent and cocoa by 56 per cent because of sky-high market prices.

U.S. textile imports, on which several producer countries rely, dropped in square yards by 17 per cent in the first nine months of 1974 compared with the same period of 1973.

But according to Leonard Mobley of the Commerce Department, the textile market has "bottomed out" after a recession and is now recovering with lower prices. "But the textile market is very soft here and even worse in the Far East and Europe," he added. "A number of mills are on short work weeks and have cut production in the United States, Europe, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea."

Judge Says He Welcomes Latest Proposal

Herstatt Plan Averts Bankruptcy Process

By James Furlong

Cologne, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).

The immediate threat of bankruptcy proceedings in the Bankhaus Herstatt case was averted yesterday when a new proposal for compensating creditors was hammered out in time to comply with a court-ordered deadline.

The proposal was completed after a long night of negotiations among representatives of insurance magnate Hans Gerling, the Creditors' Advisory Committee and other interested parties, and was submitted to the Cologne insolvency court early yesterday. Mr. Gerling is the 64.4-per-cent majority shareholder in Herstatt.

The judge in charge of the case, Wilhelm Ulenbrock, welcomed the proposal as fundamentally positive, a court spokesman said. Though requiring a judicial check on some points, the compensation suggestion obviated the need to begin bankruptcy proceedings, the spokesman said.

Judge Ulenbrock had set a final deadline of yesterday morn-

ing for interested parties to reach an agreement. Failure to meet the deadline would probably have entailed the start of a bankruptcy action, he said.

The proposal, as outlined by the Creditors' Advisory Committee and the Gerling insurance group, involves a total payment to the compensation proceeding by Hans Gerling of about 234 million deutsche marks over a 48-month period.

Domestic banks would receive 45 per cent of their claims, West German community governments and foreign banks 35 per cent and other large creditors 65 per cent.

Assuming it receives court approval, the compensation program will be submitted to creditors on Dec. 17 at a mass meeting in Cologne. Mr. Gerling stipulated that the plan must be approved by 95 per cent of bank creditors and 85 per cent of non-bank creditors to become effective.

Mr. Gerling's contribution is predicated upon contributions of 35 million marks by the German Banking Federation, 15 million marks by the Savings Bank Association and 10 million marks by the Federation of People's and Farm Cooperatives Banks.

Mr. Gerling expects contributions of 20 million marks from West German banks out of proceeds of their profits in foreign exchange dealings with Herstatt.

It was heavy losses on the foreign exchange market that caused Herstatt to close on June 26.

The fund of 235 million marks created by all contributions is designed to more than cover the approximately 250-million gap between Herstatt's assets of 950 million marks and the 1.3 billion marks needed to cover the pay-

out.

The Krugerrand today ended at a record high, \$207 bid, \$212 offered, up from \$192.50-\$197.50 yesterday. The average price of \$205.50 was 18 per cent above the afternoon fixing level compared with a premium of 8.9 per cent yesterday.

Purchases of Krugerrands have become a major force in the upsurge in gold prices. A recent report by the South African Bureau of Mines showed that during the first 10 months 3,965,775 Krugerrands were sold. The amount is equivalent to about 120 metric tons or approximately 18 per cent of South Africa's gold output in the period.

The Krugerrand today ended at a record high, \$207 bid, \$212 offered, up from \$192.50-\$197.50 yesterday. The average price of \$205.50 was 18 per cent above the afternoon fixing level compared with a premium of 8.9 per cent yesterday.

Mr. Schmidt told parliamentary

Bonn to Stimulate Economy

BONN, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said yesterday he plans to introduce measures soon to stimulate the West German economy.

Mr. Schmidt told parliamentary

members of the ruling Social Democratic party that the cabinet will decide upon the measures after Dec. 10, when he attends the European summit conference in Paris.

Sources said Mr. Schmidt left no doubt that the program would be decided upon this year, possibly at a predicted Dec. 18 cabinet meeting.

Parliamentary sources inferred from Mr. Schmidt's talk that the Chancellor does not have in mind a new edition of the \$90-million-mark public-spending program introduced in September to stimulate the construction industry.

Mr. Schmidt was quoted as saying that employment cannot always be secured by public spending alone.

The companies insist their profits are being put to good use.

American Petroleum Institute figures indicate a sharp increase in the amount being spent for exploration, development of new resources and expansion of refineries and plants.

The increase, however, is not as great proportionately as the increase in net income for the same period.

The institute reports that 10 U.S. oil companies had spent or committed \$6.92 billion in the first nine months this year on capital investments compared with \$6.03 billion a year ago, an increase of slightly over 16 per cent.

Net income for the same companies in that period increased more than 60 per cent.

© Los Angeles Times.

looked enormous in the short term, but it doesn't mean much now."

Most of the companies made a point of mentioning, in their third-quarter statements, that inventory profits were no longer a factor in earnings. Even without inventory profits, however, the increased earnings of oil companies are sizable in a year when many firms are reporting lower profits because of the economic downturn.

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Net income for the same companies in that period increased more than 60 per cent.

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most of the higher earnings are generated by the energy crisis and increased prices have been paid by the oil companies to finance more drilling and exploration. But some of the wealth has gone to purchase new fields to increase stockholder dividends.

Some analysts speculate that inflation, lagging demand and a threat of an earnings slowdown could cause some of the firms to scrap some petroleum exploration and expansion plans made earlier this year. Last week, for example, Mobil Oil Corp. called off a planned refinery expansion in New Jersey, citing inflation and declining demand for oil.

Evidence available so far indicates much of the higher earnings are generated by the energy crisis and increased prices have been paid by the oil companies to finance more drilling and exploration. But some of the wealth has gone to purchase new fields to increase stockholder dividends.

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Earned \$3.5 Billion

Figures compiled by the American Petroleum Institute, a Washington, D.C., industry group, show at 33 major U.S. oil companies earned \$3.5 billion in the third quarter this year versus \$2.4 billion in the same period last year.

GOLD-\$180? \$200? \$300?

Community metal and currency market recommendations, price observers and major overbought/oversold indicators

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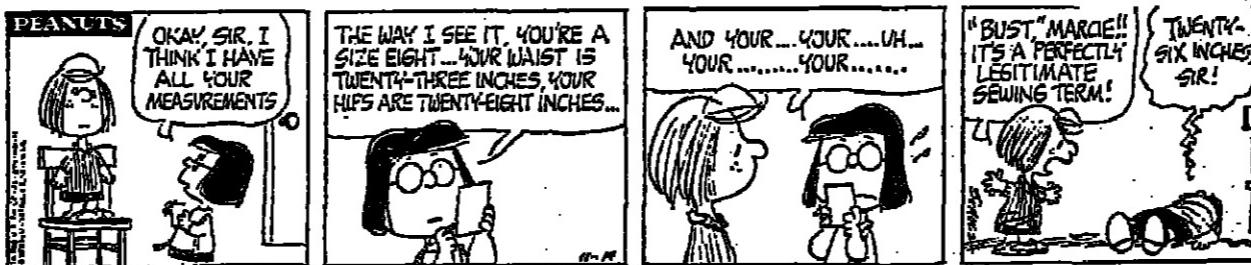
American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

CROSSWORD

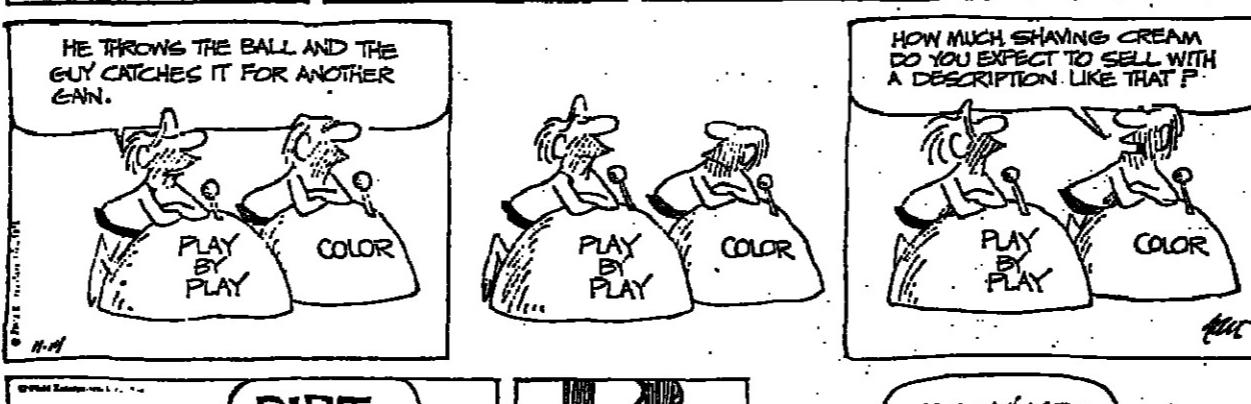
By Will Weng

ACROSS	
1 Faint	45 Arabian demon
5 Charcoal	46 Make palatable
10 Policemen: Abbr.	47 Walk heavily
14 Gen. Bradley	49 "soit"
15 Knock for	51 P.L fruit tree
16 Soft cheese	53 Dwarf's name
17 Parking place of a sort	56 Verily
18 Seine tributary	57 Weedy plant
20 Epoch	59 Covenant
21 Creator of Pal Joey	60 Adventure girl
22 Comedian Bert Black	61 Brian —, Irish king
24 Ask, in Spain	62 Singer Paul
27 Joint legate	63 Small body of land
30 Wool: Prefix	64 Moslem title
31 Wee, in Scotland	65 Circuit
34 Beauty	66 Parts of beds
35 Russian city	67 Sky Harp
36 Thumb or Swift rhyme	68 Cooling aid
37 Schoolgoer of inquiry	69 Cupid
41 Miss Gorme	70 —— charge?"
42 Ragout	6 —— a-Dale
43 Full of: Suffix	7 Bellow
44 Sweden's Axel Wenner	8 Imperial French name
	9 Begin, to poets
	10 Old Greek coins

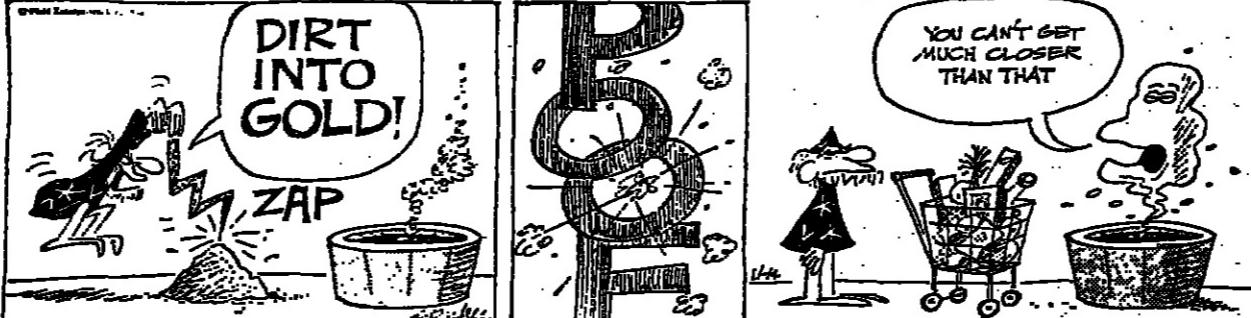
PEANUTS



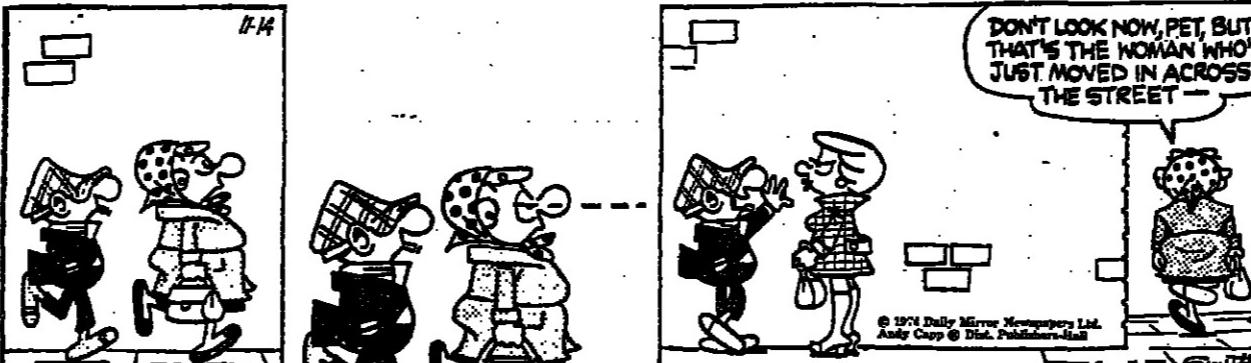
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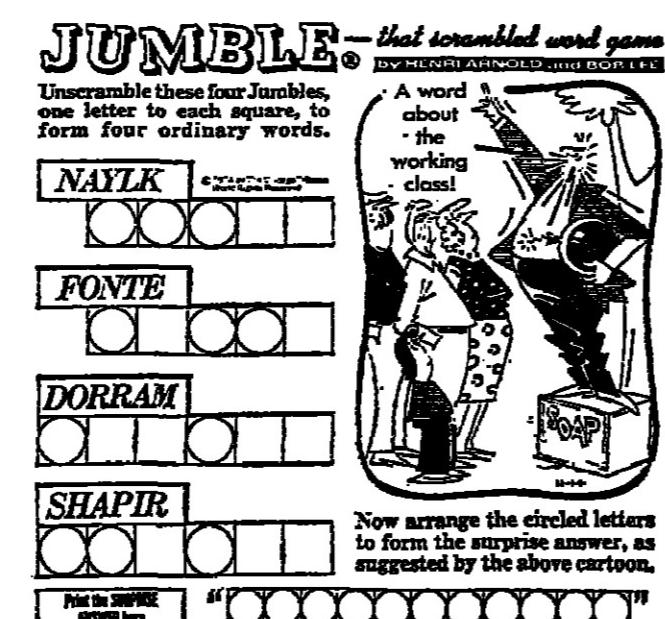
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RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



Yesterday: Jumble HOIST IGLOO BICKER EMBALM
Answer: Doesn't sound like a big insult—A SLIGHT

BOOKS

SUPERSHIP

By Noel Mostert. Knopf. 392 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU get the idea pretty quickly—even if you haven't read its serialization in *The New Yorker* or heard the drumbeat of its advance publicity or witnessed the lamentations over its message in the cocktail party circuit—that Noel Mostert's "Supership" is going to deliver a very scary message, that it's going to explain in so many details how those enormous new tankers you see proudly displayed in the oil-company advertisements are spilling their contents into the oceans at an unprecedented rate, how the oceans may be dying as a direct result and how if the oceans die all life may be threatened.

You can see it coming as you turn the first pages of "Supership"; another "Silent Spring," more cause for despair; once again an invitation to give up on humanity. But, you wonder, watching the message loom—do you actually want to read it? There's so much cause for depression these days your sensibilities have gotten into the habit of fleeing at the slightest hint of further gloom.

Can you bear still more? You can. For Noel Mostert, a journalist from South Africa, has heavily sugarcoated the awful truth. Fully cognizant that even a doomsday book must have dramatic appeal, he has draped his dire forebodings on that most enticing of literary genres—the journal of a cruise. And so when we are not being shown the way from here to doom, we are shown what it's like to ride one of those supertankers from Bordeaux around the Cape of Good Hope to the Arabian Gulf and back again.

This gives him, mercifully, a sense of peace—a chance to relax. About the British supertanker SS Arishti—a deadweight of about 200,000 tons and a length of one quarter of a mile, a relative baby among the newest generation of ships—we see what it's like to stand on the bridge, to talk shop with the crew, to fit oneself into the surprisingly uneventful daily routine and to break that routine with an awesome descent into the ship's oil-storage tanks: "The sailing man went aloft into the sky, with exhilaration in fine weather and with a fierce sense of elemental combat during bad. Tank descent on the other hand involves removal from all that visibly matters: black holes in the seas."

And Mostert has time and space to give us the bad news in bite-sized lumps: how the

economics of oil-transport forced a too-quick growth of the supertanker with scanty attention paid to safety and practicality. How the size and design of the ships, combined with the laws that govern their operation, has almost guaranteed frequent breakups and massive spills (and even without breakups sufficient oil may be getting dumped in the "normal" course of operations to warrant a decade or so).

How oil spills affect phytoplankton and photosynthesis and penguins. And he projects what the long-run consequences of such degradations may be.

Mostert eases us into a state of despair. So we pay strict attention to his message and we trouble to ask what can be done to avert disaster. An honest and sensitive reporter, he is pessimistic and doesn't pretend to have a program of answers. But he does suggest that "any code imposed by one major oil importer would soon make its impact felt upon all new ships, and upon all older ships that justify the expense of reconstruction." The United States is one major oil importer and growing more major with each passing year. What the United States does about the supertankers will be determined by the will of citizens, presumably, and the will of its citizens will be shaped by what they read and think. Ergo, one thing everyone can do right now is read "Supership."

My Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Best Sellers

This report is based on reports from more than 300 bookstores in 10 countries throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

The New York Times

Weeks on Week List
This week
Fiction
1 <i>Centennial</i> , by James Michener
2 <i>Thicker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy</i> , by John Le Carré
3 <i>Something Happened</i> , by Joseph Heller
4 <i>The Pirate</i> , by Harold Robbins
5 <i>The War-God's Son</i> , Edited by Nicholas Meyer
6 <i>The Dog of War</i> , by Frederick Forsyth
7 <i>The War Between the States</i> , by Alison Lurie
8 <i>Waterloo Down</i> , by Richard Adams
9 <i>Black Exchange</i> , by Robert Littell
10 <i>Superstar</i>

GENERAL

1 <i>All the President's Men</i> , by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
2 <i>Third Bright and Beautiful</i> , by James Herriot
3 <i>The Memory Book</i> , by Harry Grayson and Jerry Lucas
4 <i>Back to the Far East</i> , by Cormac Ryan
5 <i>The Woman He Loved</i> , by Joseph G. Martin
6 <i>All the Right Places</i> , by Rhodes' Survivors, by Peter Paul Reed
7 <i>Cavat</i> , by Dick Cavett and Christopher Trotter
8 <i>More Than a Friend</i> , by Alan Comfort
9 <i>You Can Profit From a Literary Crisis</i> , by Harry Brown
10 <i>Tales of Power</i> , by Charles Ostendan

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, West was happy to find himself with 22 high-card points, but less happy when he wound up with a minus score. East began with three spades, a contract that was due to fail by two tricks.

North made a take-out double in the pass-out position, and raised the four-club response to five. He should probably have made a move toward slam with a cue-bid of four spades, since South needed only a five-card suit headed by the king to have a fair play for slam. But the result would have been the same, since South would have rejected the slam invitation.

The opening lead was the spade king, and after winning with the ace, South had three options in attacking the trump suit. He could lead the queen of clubs, hoping to pin the jack—certainly the right play if the closed hand had no entries. He could lead the ten, nine or eight, planning to make the second trump lead from the closed hand, the play that an acid-tongued North recommended in the post-mortem. Or he could enter his hand with a heart lead and play a club to the ten.

South chose the third play, which would be a routine move if there were a second entry available to his own hand. He now went down, because when a heart was returned, he won in the dummy and played another trump.

South was severely criticized for squandering his only clear entry prematurely, but it is far from certain that his play was wrong. What was wrong was the follow-up. After winning the fourth trick in dummy, the right play was to lead three top diamonds.

NORTH	♦ A
WEST	♦ A ♠ Q ♣ K ♦
EAST	♦ Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5
SOUTH	♦ K ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
TRUCSTOTT	♦ K ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North

3 ♠ Pass Pass Dbl

Pass 4 ♦ Pass 5 ♦

Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade king.

U.S. Little League Bars Foreigners From So-Called World Series

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—It's always been contended that Little League baseball is as American as apple pie and hot dogs. But now there is evidence that it's really as American as sour grapes.

On the theory that if you can't beat 'em, bar 'em, Little League Baseball Inc. of Williamsport, Pa., has decreed that foreign teams no longer will be permitted to compete in what it euphemistically will continue to call its world series.

By coincidence, of course, teams from Taiwan had won the world series the last four years and five of the last six. The two previous years, Japanese teams had won. The success of the Taiwan teams had provoked an investigation by Little League officials last year on the assumption that the Taiwan teams must be cheating.

The investigation uncovered the unenviable fact that the 12-year-old Taiwan players really were 12 years old. It also uncovered the rude embarrassment that the Taiwan organizers had Obered

all the Little League rules. More than anything else, it uncovered the uncomfortable truth that the Taiwan players, living in a climate that permits them to play baseball all year round, had displayed two ideals—ambition and dedication—that the Little League program is supposed to foster. For those indiscretions, the 14 adults on the Little League board of directors voted the only appropriate punishment—expulsion from the world series.

Point of View

"Our whole point of view," Robert Stotz, vice-president and public relations director of Little League Baseball Inc., was saying yesterday, "is that the world series is out of proportion now, that it was developing trends that are out of control."

Carl Stotz warned the Little League executives of that possibility two decades ago, but they ignored him. Stotz founded the Little League program three decades ago on a Williamsport sandlot. He was the first Little League commissioner but he soon realized that he had unwittingly created a monster. When a league at a

U.S. military base in the Panama Canal Zone requested permission to qualify for the 1953 world series, he preferred to limit it to U.S. teams. The directors overruled him. Stotz later resigned. Now 65, he is the tax collector in old Lycoming Township near Williamsport, but he has not seen a world series game since 1956.

"When the Panama situation developed," Stotz recalled, "animosity built up

team. But beyond the adult problems, I just thought it was too unnatural for a 12-year-old boy to travel thousands of miles to play a baseball game."

On one of his last trips as a Little League executive, Stotz visited U.S. military bases in Europe and Africa.

"I told them then that they shouldn't look forward to having their teams playing in the world series," he remembered.

"Our whole point of view is that the world series is out of proportion now, that it was developing trends that are out of control." —Little League official.

right away over which team should come here. One of the adults involved in the decision had an automobile accident and he blamed mental exhaustion from the Little League controversy. There also was an impounding of travel funds over the team. Later on, before Alaska was a state, there was a similar situation and a bus pilot there who flew in food to remote areas threatened to shut off supplies if his son wasn't selected for the

team. But the posture of the people in the Little League office is that nothing bad can happen in Little League."

Something had happened Monday in the decision to bar foreign teams from world series. And as usual, adults made the decision, not the kids in the program.

Little League Baseball Inc. was founded for boys and opened, reluctantly, to girls this year. Many adults realize that intent and enhance the program. But too many adults destroy that intent by acting as if the program were founded for them. When adults are involved, Little League often emerges as a program for adults, not for kids. Too often, a father gets involved as a manager in order to assure that his son, or daughter, will play—or in order to assure the fulfillment of his lifelong hallucination that he is a baseball strategist.

The same philosophy apparently has affected the 14 adults on the Little League board of directors. When it was suggested to Robert Stotz that perhaps some American kids were annoyed at the domination of the Taiwan teams, the Little League vice-president disagreed.

"The kids raised no objections," he said. "If it was up to the kids, Taiwan would still be in."

But it's not up to the kids. And that really is what the Little League program is all about.

Far East Reaction

TAIPEI, Nov. 13 (AP).—Little League baseball officials in Taiwan and Japan expressed regret yesterday over the decision to bar foreign teams from the annual world series.

"The Little League world series provides a good opportunity for boys of many countries to meet and make friends with one another," said Hsieh Kuang-ching, chairman of the Republic of China Baseball Association. "Therefore, winning or losing a game is of little importance by itself."

Hsieh said that he was not against the idea of organizing regional competition in Asia as a substitute for the Williamsport world series. However, he added, "This is no real substitution, for Asian boys will have no chance to compete with their American counterparts."

Bugner Beats Ellis; Form Disappointing

LONDON, Nov. 13 (UPI).—European heavyweight champion Joe Bugner won a 10-round points victory over American Jimmy Ellis last night at Wembley's Empire Pool but he did little to boost his claim for a crack at Muhammad Ali's world title.

Referee Sid Nathan scored it 100 to 90 points in favor of Bugner, whose handlers are seeking a title fight with Ali next year.

It was a disappointing fight with Ellis, 34, of Louisville, Ky. The American former WBA champion seldom threw a punch in anger and failed to win a round.

Bugner, 10 years younger and with a 23-pound advantage, piled up points with stinging left jabs and knocked Ellis to the canvas in the final round with a left hook to the body.

The American got up before the count started.

Bugner also had Ellis in trouble in the fourth round with a left-right-left combination, which sent the American against the ropes.

Again in the eighth, Ellis was on the receiving end of a powerful left jab to the chin which buckled his knee. Bugner showed his shortcomings, however, in failing to follow up.

Bouttier Beats Broughton

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP).—French middleweight Jean-Claude Bouttier, in control all the way, floored Canadian Gary Broughton with a right-left combination in the seventh round of their bout Monday night at Madison Square Garden.

The 30-year-old Frenchman, the former European champion, took a big points lead into the seventh and stunned Broughton with a flurry of punches midway through the round.



United Press International
Bouttier stopped after Jean-Claude Bouttier downs Gary Broughton in seventh round.
© Los Angeles Times.

Law of Averages, Vikings Catch Cardinals, 28-24

By William N. Wallace

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The law of averages and the persistence of Francis Tarkenton caught up with the St. Louis Cardinals here Monday night as the Minnesota Vikings beat them, 28-24.

Tarkenton, the Vikings' quarterback, was voted to the All-Star Game as a write-in candidate and won the game's MVP award. He got eight hits in the five games of the world series with Oakland, and led the Dodgers with a .381 average.

Garvey reflected on it all and said: "Probably the thing I'm proud of was the birth of my daughter [Krisia Lee] during the world series."

Garvey won the Golden Glove in his first full season at a new position by making only eight errors and saving the other infielders from innumerable throwing errors with agile glove work.

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Observer

Old Folks in the Market

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Old people at the supermarket make you feel what's the use.

Staring at 90-cent peanut butter. Taking down an orange, looking for the price, putting it back.

Old turn-of-the-century babies with 1965 dollars remember teddy bears, Teddy himself, Woodrow Wilson, Kaiser Bill, Arrow collarman, Hamming youth.

They're wandering among 97 ribs, pausing at sugar at 60 cents a pound and rising.

Old people dress up to go to the supermarket, but their money becomes shabbier every day, and how do you put a gloss on those old 1965 dollars they dig out of their purses for the checkout clerk?

It is sad watching themumble through those antique old dollars, and hearing the clerk call for more.

"These ancient dollars, madam, have been heavily discounted since you were last in circulation, and are quite worthless except in great bulk."

Clerks do not utter this advice aloud to old people. It is simply implied thunderously by everybody in the country and every mouthful of food in the supermarket. Old people have a way of laboriously counting their change at the cash register and trying to engage the clerk in sociable conversation, as though asserting a bit too defensively their right to be there despite their shabby old out-of-date dollars.

Maybe only because they have no place to arrive at in a hurry to pick up a batch of the new



Baker

1974, 90-cent-peanut-butter dollars.

Old people at the supermarket care about Henry Kissinger's latest flight for peace? Does it matter to them that Republicans and Democrats are quarreling about whether the Democrats have a mandate?

And the latest economic program for ending inflation by 1977, is it of any interest to them at all?

Do they think of President Ford's meetings with Soviet leaders as news?

Perhaps so. News nowadays is largely an entertainment of flying professors, pointless quarreling among telepathic caricatures, posturing theorists and presidential travolages and old people rely heavily on television for entertainment.

Perhaps they would turn it off if the news switched from entertainment to reality and dealt with the pain of not being able to afford an orange or the embarrassment of delaying the checkout line to take back the crackers 1965 dollars can no longer buy.

Old people at the supermarket make you wonder about all those middle-aged people you see jogging the streets to preserve their vascular systems for another 50 years.

And about all the people of all ages all over the country who are eating less, drinking less, smoking less, driving safer, and in general looking for a deathproof safety suit to get them over the peak years and down into the valley of old age fit to enjoy the fruits of their abstention and labor.

Will anyone care when they get there?

Will they be able to afford an orange?

And if not, will professors quit flying for peace, politicians cease thumping their clavicles, theorists stop forecasting millennia for the next generation and presidents forgo red-carpet arrivals at distant airports long enough to say, "Hey, old people in this country still have a hell of a problem; let's close the circus long enough to do something about it?"

Old people at the supermarket are being crushed and nobody is even screaming.

Old people at the supermarket make you feel what's the use.

An Art First in Moscow

MOSCOW. Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Paintings by the Russian artist Nikolai Ryutikov will be exhibited for the first time in the Soviet Union at the end of this month to mark the centenary of his birth, Tass reported today. The painter's son Svyatoslav brought 130 works from India, where Ryutikov spent much of his life, after emigrating to the United States in 1920. He died in 1947.

Irving Marder

Anais Nin: New Times, New Friends

PARIS. Nov. 13 (UPI).—If Anais Nin did not exist, who might have invented her? Not Hemingway—not enough delicacy and imagination. Not Fitzgerald, whose palette wasn't exotic enough. Not Dos Passos, though he might have come close. Henry Miller, Lawrence Durrell? We're getting warmer. Miller and Durrell together might indeed have invented her. Conversely, she might have invented them, and there are those who think that she did.

Anais Nin gets very tired of talking about Miller. The quiet days in Clichy, the great days of the thirties in Paris, are long gone, and she sheds no nostalgic tears. Does she meet no ghosts on the streets of Paris, then, when she returns for one of her infrequent visits? "No. I do not live in the past. These are new times, and I have new friends." Not, of course, that she has dropped such old friends as the Sage of Big Sur, and Durrell. But Miss Nin (born in Neuilly, earlier in this century than you would believe) has always marched with the avant-garde. And, at an autograph party last night in George Whitman's Left Bank bookshop, she was still leading the parade. An apparently endless queue of young people, mainly French girls in their late teens and early twenties, snaked through the tumbledown bookshop, waiting patiently for a glimpse of the legend and a signature on the flyleaf of one of her books.

Underground

reflect the emancipation of women. Simone de Beauvoir and Mary McCarthy have dealt with the issue ... Anais Nin eclipses both of them." Inevitably she has been claimed by women's lib as one of their own. She sits in a little uncomfortable in their embrace. "I have been called the 'gentle feminist,'" Miss Nin said, smiling gently, and this seemed to point to an important distinction. Femininity is remote from her work and her personality alike. Instead she has demonstrated to a male world that gender is no bar to, or guarantee of, excellence. Earlier, in Vol. 3 of her journals, she told of trying her hand at writing "erotic" as a pitch-hitter for Henry Miller, who had been churning out some "wild stories" for the "old and wealthy" client of an American book collector. Miller, who was getting bored, suggested that Anais try her hand. "I spent days in the library studying the 'Kama Sutra,' listened to friends' most extreme

Miss Nin had come to Paris at the urging of her publisher, Stock, which has just brought out a French translation of Vol. 5 in "The Journals of Anais Nin." She was tired last night, but the unfailing adrenal flow stimulated by a throng of adoring young fans clearly helped to keep her going. The piquant, heart-shaped face was still, astoundingly, the fact that Edmund Wilson had fallen in love with half a lifetime ago (after he had fallen out of love with Edna St. Vincent Millay). The smile,



Anais Nin at an autograph party in Paris.

adventures," and then settled down at the typewriter. After finishing a batch of material she sent it to the book collector, who relayed it to the dirty old man. "Today I received a telephone call," she wrote. "It is fine, but leave out the poetry and descriptions of anything but sex. Concentrate on sex . . ."

Among her many lives—Da Mother to the Miller-Durrell wolf pack, Spanish dancer, precocious student of Otto Rank, fashion model—Anais Nin has also been a film actress. With her at the bookshop last night was a man named Ian Hugo, who was identified by George Whitman erroneously, according to Miss Nin, as "her husband." Hugo, however, has been associated closely with her for many years and directed at least two of the films in which she has appeared: "Jazz of Lights" and "Bells of Atlantis."

A Meeting

In Vol. 5 she tells of meeting after a lecture at Pomona College, another Park legend: Cesare Crocco. "Her dress is very, very, winged. It is of black transparent material, it is inflated and crisp by new chemistries, as organdy once was by starch and ironing. It gives her the silhouette of a young woman. Her hair, though gray, is glossy, and brushed and also starched and the opposite of limp, because the spirit in Cesare is airy and alive . . . Age and wrinkles her face, freckles her hands, ruthlessly drop the eyelids over open eyes, can tire her, but it cannot kill her laughter, her enthusiasm, her mobility. Her second husband, Harry Crosby, committed suicide at the side of another woman (but Cesare had been invited first to share the suicide pact) . . ."

Two more volumes of the journals are contemplated, taken up by Miss Nin up to the present day. It seemed clear that by then she will have had more than enough of looking over her shoulder. Turning to a group of girls who waited nearby with books and pens poised, she signed a few final autographs and then, with several companions, darted off hungrily to explore the pungent recesses of the nearby Rue de l'Umbrette.

Lady Caroline Townsend, 34, testified in a New York court Tuesday that she and her multi-millionaire husband, Edgar Bronfman, 44, had had sexual relations after their marriage, denying earlier testimony by Bronfman. He wants an annulment on grounds of non-consummation and says that she refused to have anything to do with him after their marriage in December, 1973.

In a surprise appearance, Lady Caroline backed up Bronfman's contention that they had not had sexual relations on their wedding night. She said it was because she was menstruating. She also corroborated her husband's testimony that they had premarital sexual relations on "numerous occasions." But she insisted that the marriage had been consummated.

Asked about her relationship to Dr. Sheldon Gishman, an intern whom she met while she was a patient at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, Lady Caroline denied that she had ever had an affair with him, as Bronfman had tried to show in court. When called to testify last week, Dr. Gishman invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about his relationship with her—adultery, in New York, is a criminal offense.

The judge also asked Lady Caroline if it were true that after a discussion with her parents, she thought Bronfman's \$1-million settlement offer paltry and that she wanted \$5 million. She replied: "English families don't discuss money matters."

"Would you believe that Anita Ekberg is 42?" Justice asked a colleague. "Yeah," was the reply, "around the waist . . . or around the . . ." This came apropos of a Reuters dispatch from London saying that the Swedish film star had started proceedings against her estranged husband, actor Rik van Nutter, for \$20,000. Miss Ekberg—who is indeed 42—was

having been fired from the

storage charges until the next

storage charges until the next